PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,831.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 4-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Sept.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	10990
8th "	EGYPT	7913	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOOLTAN	9651
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6810	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	....
20th "	MALWA	10,883	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6009	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7913	....	....

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Suez Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	....	....
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
2nd April.	EGYPT	7913	....	....
9th "	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
23rd "	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th May.	SALSETTE	6009	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
21st "	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	11000
28th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 518 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Sartax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

FOREIGN NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	5th Sept. 1909.
CHROASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6388	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CHROASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
AFRICA	2,037	Mon. 20th Sept.	4 p. m.	V.M. & D.**
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 23rd Sept.	9 a. m.	O. Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 24th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 20th Sept. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dibai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuweit.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Sept. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoomra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 25th Septs.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combis	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	3,665	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	6,147	Marsen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combis	17th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Nov. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 335	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 675	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 589. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
ISONZA	6,008	G. Belsito	15th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued, Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 68 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore,
London	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. B. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Pengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS. Subjective yield of View 40 deg.

No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88.
Linear Magnification 6×, Surface Magnification 36×
No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99.
Linear Magnification 9×, Surface Magnification 81×
No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8.
Linear Magnification 12×, Surface Magnification 144×

GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.

These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form.
Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Power 8×, weight 10½ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.
Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5.
Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses.
Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.

Field, Marine or Theatre.
Price Rs. 23-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Aximinster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

MONGINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	...	Rs.	31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	...	Rs.	8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1909, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1910:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Lead, Shingle and Bricks ...	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils... ...	250
Cocoanut Oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooner's use	100
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery, English	250
Do. Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Iron Mongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber	500
Cylinder Oil	250

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

I. Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

II. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

III. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the tenderer to state the exact locality from which the kunkur will be obtained.

IV. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper's,
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 20th September, 1909.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, 1909, between 11-30 A.M., and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd September, 1909, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd September, to the 16th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 624 of 1908.

SHIVNATH ASSAWA and Another ... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS and Others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and building erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Harkness Hill Road, on the South partly by a public passage and partly by property of Jetha Doongersey, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by other property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam, deceased, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21 A.2224, New Survey No. 7310, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3231, and Street No. 6.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort, on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly forming a portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, belong to the said Chaturbhooj Govindjee, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the late Callaindas Kirparam, on or towards, the South and East by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the West by a passage two feet in width, separating the said hereditaments and premises now in description from the remaining portion of the said vacant piece of land belonging to the said Chaturbhuj Govindjee of which they formerly formed a part and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No D 2718, Old Survey No. 1-7455, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3153, 3158 and 3160, and Street Nos. 14, 22 and 24.

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards forty-three of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—On the North, South and East by other property of the said purchasers Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No, 21, A/24, A/22, and New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3232, and Street No. D 8 and 10.

N.B.—The three plots above described now form one piece of land admeasuring 4,014 square yards or thereabouts, whereon is standing a bungalow with outhouses bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3238 and 3160, Street Nos. 6 D, 8, 10, 14, 22 and 24, and the said land and bungalow were till recently in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st and 2nd Defendants and are now vacant.

For further particulars and condit'ons of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTOM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI.
Acting Commissioner.

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Mr. Whittall, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MR. J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S., having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., begs to inform his constituents that he has started practice on his own account at No. 1—12, Queen's Road, Bombay and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTYNINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 28th September, 1909, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1909, also Report of the Committee of Inspection.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from 28th September to 12th October, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
Bombay, 8th September 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BURMA.

WANTED on the 1st January, 1910, for temporary service in Burma a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER possessing European or Indian University Medical Degrees or qualifications. The appointment will extend up to 3 years, subject to six months' notice on either side. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem and no allowances besides pay will be given. The appointment is non-pensionable and carries with it no claim to leave allowances. The candidate selected to fill the appointment will be placed in Medical charge of Tharrawaddy District with headquarters at the town of Tharrawaddy, and will not be liable to transfer during the period of his engagement. He will ordinarily be required to spend a portion of every month on tour in the Tharrawaddy District. While in service, he will be subject to rules regarding duties, control and discipline applicable to Civil Surgeons already in the service.

2. Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials together with certificate of physical fitness for Government service granted by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Civil Surgeon, should be submitted to the Undersigned not later than the 1st November 1909.

3. Civil Assistant Surgeons already in permanent Government service, may apply through their official superiors for this appointment which is open to them. Should a Civil Assistant Surgeon be selected to fill the appointment, he will be seconded on the establishment of the Province to which he belongs and will be allowed to retain for a period of three years the option to return to the Subordinate Medical Service. During this period he will be regarded as detached on temporary duty, within the meaning of Article 376 of the Civil Service Regulations, and if he returns to the Subordinate Medical Service within three years, his service will count for pension; the pay of his substantive appointment being taken into account under Article 490, Civil Service Regulations in calculating his pension.

Particular attention is required to the fact that COPIES of certificates, testimonials, etc. are required and not originals. In the event of this warning being disregarded, the undersigned will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. In the event of ORIGINALS of certificates, etc., being required for reference, the applicant concerned will be specially addressed. Should the applicant not receive a reply to his application within a month of its receipt in the office of the undersigned, it should be understood the application has not been favourably considered.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „	1,75,000

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 350,000

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JAMES MURDOCH,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager,*

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly Accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORLICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
RES—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sofas, easy chairs, almirahs, iron safes, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, etc.

3	Rolls,	111 feet, carriage tyre	1 1-2 inch.
8	„	594 „ „	1 3-4 „
8	„	773 „ „	1 3-8 „

At 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

THE PREMIER AND THE BUDGET.

SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

Liberal Challenge to the Lords.

SUFFRAGETTES ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech at Birmingham to-night, said that the chosen representatives of the people should have the final voice. He admitted the seriousness of the charges made by responsible statesmen of Lord Rosebery's standing.

The land-tax proposals, however, instead of being of latter-day socialist, were of almost venerable antiquity.

The Lords' inteference with the Budget would be the most formidable revolution of recent times, and the issues were far deeper than the mere right of the Lords to interfere in finance.

Mr. Asquith concluded by declaring that the Liberals were eager to accept the Lords' challenge.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Mr. Asquith received an ovation at the Station at Birmingham, and was accorded a remarkable reception at Bingley Hall, where an audience of 7,000 was assembled.

The Premier afterwards addressed an overflow meeting of 4,000. Mr. Asquith, at the outset of his speech, described the meeting as a demonstration of determination to secure equitable distribution of the burden of taxation.

He sought to justify in detail the various taxes, quoting Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, as advocating taxation of ground values. He asked where were Lord Rosebery's alternatives. Why did not Mr. Balfour come into the open? Was Tariff Reform the alternative? A plain and intelligible answer was awaited.

The male supporters of the suffragettes methodically interrupted the meeting and were ejected. Outside the Hall the suffragettes were most violent and many arrests were made. They tried to break through the Police cordon, led by a woman with an axe and another with a hammer. Two women, provided with axes, climbed on to the roof of an adjacent factory and showered bricks and slates on the Police, badly cutting one on the hand. A fire hose was turned on to them without effect.

A slate struck Mr. Asquith's motor as he drove away and a brick barely missed the vehicle and crushed a detective's foot.

The Police scaled the factory in the rear, and a desperate struggle ensued on the edge of the coping, thirty feet from the ground.

The Police finally brought the women down by a fire-escape. Further disorders took place on the route to the station and the women broke two windows of Mr. Asquith's train with stones.

LATER.

The newspapers comment on Mr. Asquith's speech on purely party lines, magnifying and belittling his challenge to the Lords and the effectiveness of his reply to Lord Rosebery.

The Liberal papers emphasise the portion of the speech dealing with the House of Lords and give warning, that if the Lords reject the Budget, a revolutionary spirit will at once be let loose and will not be easily stayed.

The Unionists declare that the speech was unconvincing and revealed nothing of the Government's intentions. While it did not sound the retreat, it has not given a word of advance.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Two of the suffragettes, arrested at Birmingham, have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for stone-throwing at Mr. Asquith's train. Others arrested yesterday are been remanded.

LATER.

Sir Alfred Pease has withdrawn his support- the Liberal Party, whose social and policy he condemns.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

Walter Long, speaking at Trowbridge, me will come when the Lords will be end, not the privileges of the few, rivileges of many. We are ready whenever it comes."

Lloyd-George telegraphed to the nistration in favour of the Budget at ow yesterday, "Government means to ight right to the end."

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

Convict-made Goods Denounced.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Sydney states that the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce has closed. Resolutions were passed, urging the Home and Colonial Governments, to arrange a general scheme of State-aided emigration to the Colonies, calling on the Imperial Government to make every endeavour to secure a reduction of the Suez Canal dues, and favouring the erection of a lighthouse and signalling and meteorological station at Cocos by the Imperial, Indian, Ceylon and Commonwealth Governments.

The Congress adopted the resolution of the Upper India Chamber, denouncing the unfair competition of convict-made goods, with an amendment that produce of gaol manufacture should be used for the Government services alone, and that machinery should not be employed in gaols for trade production. The same Chamber's resolution demanding the repeal of the excise duty on cotton cloth produced by Indian power looms was rejected.

The motion by the Cawnpore delegate, denouncing the levying of income-tax in England on profits and incomes which had already paid income-tax in India, was adopted.

MR. J. G. LORIMER, C.I.E., on return from furlough in November next, will officiate for Lieut.-Colonel J. Ramsay, C.I.E., as Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Bagdad.

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES

Foreign Interest Displayed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Inter-Divisional manœuvres on an extended scale have been proceeding during the week in various parts of the country. The Third and Fourth Divisions have operated near Swindon and are preparing to oppose the First and Second Divisions of the Aldershot Command under General Smith-Dorrien in the army manœuvres next week.

The Cavalry carried out, in wretched weather some effective attacks on the Artillery and Infantry positions in Berkshire, testifying to the benefits derived from General Haig's training.

Eleven battalions have been engaged in the midlands of Ireland. Many senior foreign officers, including Chinese and Japanese representatives, will be present at the last three days of the manœuvres.

This is considered significant of the increasing importance which foreign nations attach to the tactics of British troops.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF NIGERIA.

Sir Hesketh Bell Appointed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Reuter's Agency learns that Sir H. Hesketh Bell, the Governor of Uganda, has been appointed to Nigeria. The question of the amalgamation of the two Nigerias is still unsettled.

Sir H. Bell's successor has not yet been appointed.

RUBBER IN THE MALAY STATES.

Good Prospects.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The annual report of the Resident-General of the Malay States points out that while the depression in the tin industry continued during the year, the check to the rubber trade was of a short duration. He quotes expert opinion that the country will probably become one of the largest producers of rubber.

THE MOROCCAN ATROCITIES.

European Interference Resented.

PRETENDER SHOT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram, received in Paris from Fez, states that the Sultan, enraged by the Consular protests with regard to tortures, had the Pretender shot in the presence of the Imperial harem.

"BANDE MATARAM" RE-STARTED.

Publication in Switzerland.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The *Bande Mataram* has reappeared in a new form in Geneva. It contains a bitter attack on Messrs. Banerjee and Gokhale and other prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress.

GREAT FAILURE IN AMERICA.

Grain Firm Suspends Payment

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Littlerock, Arkansas, states that Messrs. Bunch and Co., one of the largest grain businesses in America, has failed. The Company had an annual turn-over of four to seven million dollars.

SHORT TIME WORKING IN AMERICA.

Effect of Bad Trade.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Loss of wages from the 19th July to the 8th November, due to the decision to extend the period of short time working in mills spinning American cotton, is estimated at £300,000.

Hitherto the Operatives' Association has made the members an allowance for short time, but the drain on its resources has been so great that a discontinuance is being discussed.

LABOUR MEMBER VISITS INDIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his wife have sailed on board the "Arabia" for a tour in India to study social conditions.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Acceptance by the Commons.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Irish Land Bill by 174 votes against 51. Although the Lords are expected to make important amendments regarding the compulsory acquisition of land, the passing of the measure is considered fairly certain.

THE RIFF CAMPAIGN.

Tribes Disposed for Peace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Spaniards at Melilla continue inactive. Several tribes are disposed to peace.

AVIATION AT OSTEND.

Paulhan Wins 25,000 Francs Prize.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

M. Paulhan has won the 25,000 francs prize at Ostend by travelling 47½ kilometres in sixty-one minutes. He alighted in the sea, but sustained no damage.

ANOTHER FLYING RECORD.

Success of Mr. Orville Wright.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

A telegram from Berlin states that Mr. Orville Wright has made a world's record flight with a passenger, remaining in the air 1 hour and 36mins.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

Boundary Dispute Settled.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The difficulties between Peru and Bolivia, arising out of the boundary dispute in July last, have been removed by the two countries signing a Protocol adjusting all disputes.

THE PENZANCE MYSTERY CLEARED.

Body of Davidson Found in the Sea.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The body of the poet, Mr. John Davidson, who disappeared from Penzance in March, has been found in the sea at Penzance.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 18.

The Prince Edward Handicap was run at Manchester this afternoon with the following result:—

Succour	1
Christmas Daisy	2
Adversary	3

Thirteen ran. The race was won by two lengths; with a length and a half between the second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

4 to 1 against Succour.
9 to 4 against Christmas Daisy
100 to 8 against Adversary.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Mr. Mules as Full-time Chairman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 18.

The full-time Chairmanship of the Karachi Port Trust been offered by Government to Mr. H. C. Mules, M.V.O., Collector of Karachi, who has finally accepted it. He has now held the office of Chairman of the Port Trust for some five years and is throughly conversant with all the details of the working of the Trust and the requirements of the Port. The Board of Trustees, when asking for a full-time Chairman, signified to the Government their readiness to pay Rs. 3,000 per mensem in remuneration of his services. Government refused to sanction this amount and reduced it to a sum which, however, in combination with exchange compensation allowance brings it up almost to the sum originally offered by the Trustees.

DEATH OF MR. RADICE, C. I. E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

We regret to report the death of Mr. E. H. Radice, C.I.E., officiating Commissioner of Lucknow, which took place at Naini Tal on Saturday. The cause of death is understood to be tetanus and the sad event has cast a gloom over Naini Tal where many civilians had gathered for the opening of the Civil Service Week. Mr Radice spent the whole of his service in the executive branch in the plains and was one of the ablest officers in the United Provinces. He will be remembered longest in Benares where he served for over five years as Magistrate and Collector, officiating on two or three occasions as Commissioner. He made a name for himself in Benares as a tactful and judicious officer, sympathetic and popular with Indians and much respected by his brother officers. Much sympathy will be felt for his widow and children.

IRRIGATION IN GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

The irrigation scheme in Gwalior, to which reference was made a few days ago, is intended to serve the Bhind District in the north-east corner of the State. Two dams are to be built, one across the Sank River at Zigara, about eleven miles west of Gwalior city, and another across the Asun still further to the west. This will give a considerable catchment area. The two rivers join in the neighbourhood of Kotwal village and here a collecting weir or anicut will be built with regulators, etc. The water will thence be distributed by canals over the fertile plains of Bhind which are bounded on the north by the Chambal River. Messrs. Abbott Bros. have obtained the contract for the masonry dam in the Sank valley.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Conference at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD SEPTEMBER 18.

The Conference of Provincial Officers at Simla, regarding the Reform Scheme, is proceeding most satisfactorily. Questions connected with electoral rolls, methods of election and procedure, generally have been discussed and settled for several Provinces. The Conference will probably complete its work within the next few days.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Prisoner's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 18.

Fresh interest was aroused in the Mussoorie Murder Case yesterday, when the prisoner, in reply to the interrogations of the Magistrate, said: "I went down on the 31st August at 7-10 p.m. from Mr. Clapp's room. I left Clapp quite well talking to a gentleman between 30 and 40 years of age, whom I saw once or twice before; a short man with heavy drooping moustache wearing a dark suit, I think a European. I met two or three soldiers and a lady; they were cavalrymen, the lady is, I think, working in one of the shops. In the shelter I met and talked to a gentleman who told me his name was Allen or Allien. He said he was going to Chakarata. I paid my bill to Chapmam's Hotel with a fifty-rupee note. The note produced is the same; I got the note from Clapp to buy brass works for him and you will find a note of agreement in a pocket-book I signed it to show what it was for. I did not tell Mrs. Ling I had no money to pay her bill; Mr. Ling owes me money and he offered to board me free to work it off. I had no explanation to suggest in connection with the murder; I lived with Clapp from the 21st July to the 31st August. I knew he kept his money in a cigar box, like that produced, but I never saw any sovereigns.

The case is postponed until the 28th instant.

THE SURMA VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Bengal's Parrot Cries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

At the Surma Valley District Conference, held at Jhalsuk on the 11th and 12th instant, the proceedings opened on the first day with the singing of "Bande Mataram" and on the second day the "Amar Desh." When Arabindo Ghose entered the hall the gathering stood up and shouted "Bande Mataram." Surat Chunder Choudry presided. All the resolutions, 21 in number, were carried unanimously with the exception of one. Among the resolutions was one expressing sympathy with deportees; (2) that civilized people are entitled to the privileges of self-government; (3) requesting the leaders to bring about a United Congress; (4) asking the public to work for the political regeneration of the country and to strenghten the Swadeshi movement; (5) protesting against the Partition of Bengal; and (6) protesting against the suppression of samitis and other repressive measures.

A resolution was passed with acclamation, thanking Arabindo Ghose, Pundit Gispati Kanyathirta and Sridhir Kumar Banerjee for their presence at the meeting. On the way back Arabindo and Gispati were accorded a grand ovation. Gispati addressed a large gatherings on Swadeshi and National education.

THE JAUNPUR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, SEPTEMBER 18.

Of the four accused in the Jaunpur Murder Case, the Magistrate has committed the Tahsil Chuprasi Rampershad and Elahi to the Sessions under Sections 304 I. P. C., and acquitted the Zemindars Sheopal Singh and Zamir Singh.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Minto spend the week-end at the Retreat, Mashobra. Lord Minto will present the prizes to the winners of the Durand Football Tournament at Annandale on the 25th September. The Viceroy attends the dance given by the Officers of the 32nd Pioneers on the 24th September. And Their Excellencies will be present at a dance given by some members of the United Service Club at the Town Hall on the 4th of October.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A MAIL SORTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

A smart capture has been made in the arrest of a R.M.S. sorter on the Hyderabad Godavery Railway, named Rajagopaul Pillay. The Police and Postal authorities, owing to numerous complaints about the loss of insured articles, such as currency notes and jewellery while in transit, were on the alert and finally arrested the sorter who has confessed to abstracting five currency notes of Rs. 100 each, a gold chain and charm and a pair of lady's earrings, and jewellery belonging to Secunderabad merchants.

ACCIDENT AT THE CHAMPION REEF MINE.

Twelve Men Killed by an Air Blast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

At midday on Wednesday last, the Champion Reef Mine, Kolar Gold Field, was visited by one of the worst air-blasts which have taken in recent years. It took place in a "stope" below seventh level. Eighteen natives were caught by it, and six of these were gallantly rescued by European miners, who had to climb up a "shoot" for 70 feet, a matter of great danger lower down, to rescue the men as they were released from the debris. Twelve men were killed and five of the bodies so far have been recovered.

The rescue operations which are fraught with considerable danger are being strenously carried on. All hands are working with a will. The usual work of the mine has not been affected.

BREACHES ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 18.

The General Traffic Manager of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway informs me that he expected that the repair of the breaches on the North-East line at mile 10 9-4 will be completed on the 20th instant and all passenger mail trains will run through from that date Goods traffic will be accepted from the 21st instant.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Russian Minister at Peking has been instructed to urge Russia's participation in the Hankau-Szechuan Railway loan. The French Government are supporting Russia in this matter.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphed a few days ago that the United States Charge d'Affaires has settled with the Chinese Foreign Office the Hankav-Szechuan Railway question on the basis of increasing the loan to 30,000,000 dollars (about £6,000,000). The British, French, and German groups will take three-fourths of the loan and an American syndicate one-fourth. The Americans are to have equal opportunity with the others to furnish the material for the Szechuan-Canton lines and branches, and they are to be entitled to appoint subordinate engineers. They are also fo have the right to participate to the extent of one-half in future loans on account of the Szechuan Railway and its branches.

Floods in Java.

Loomadjang, in the district of Probolingo, on the north coast of Java, has been devastated by floods. It is reported that 500 people have perished.

The Moroccan Atrocities.

Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, whose atrocious treatment of the native followers of the Pretender evoked the remonstrances of the Powers, has undertaken to abolish the torture of prisoners.

"The Waratah."

PROPOSED ORGANISED SEARCH.

MEETING OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS.

At a meeting of London underwriters held yesterday the question was discussed of co-operating with the Commonwealth Government in an organised search outside the familiar tracks for the missing Blue Anchor liner "Waratah."

Though the scheme is likely to be warmly supported, the feeling among the underwriters is extremely pessimistic. It is still possible to reinsure at 90 guineas per cent., and numerous offers have deen received from Australia during the past few days to underwrite the risk at that rate.

A SYSTEMATIC SEARCH.

VESSEL TO BE DESPATCHED FROM CAPETOWN.

A cable message was received to-day by Messrs, Sanderson and Co,, the agents for the "Waratah," from the owners (Messrs. Lund and Sons). The message read:—"We can probably fix Union Castle steamer three months, leaving Capetown next Thursday. Will cost about £7,000. Owners and underwriters ship and cargo will pay half if you will guarantee remainder. May we fix? Imperative we should have definite instructions first thing Monday morning."

Immediately on receipt of the message its contents were communicated to the Minister for Customs (Sir Robert Best), who exclaimed, "With God's blessing, and full speed ahead."

Messrs. Sanderson and Co. to-day sent the following message to Messrs. Lund and Sons—"Referring to your telegram of yesterday, we authorise you to fix the steamer. We guarantee on behalf of the Australian Commonwealth and subscribers, half of the cost up to about £3,500."

Under the arrangement made with the Commonwealth Government one-half of the cost will be borne in equal shares by the owners and underwriters and the balance will be provided in Australia. The Federal Government will contribute by way of subsidy pound for pound of the subscriptions by friends and relatives of the passengers of the missing steamer, and its liability in this way will be limited to about £1,750,

STEAMER "SUEVIC" BRINGS NO TIDINGS.

Albany, September 5.

Captain Starck of the White Star liner "Suevic," which arrived from Capetown yesterday, reported having kept a look-out for the steamer "Waratah," but saw no trace of her in the locality where he thought that he was most likely to meet the missing vessel. However a fog was experienced which lasted for 17 hours and limited vision to a few hundred yards. The "Suevic" left Capetown on August 19, and followed her usual course. She ran down south as far as 45deg., and on that parallel continued between 60deg. and 90deg longitude. After the first four days out from Capetown rough weather was experienced. The glass fell to 28.63deg., and the passengers were battened down for several days.

British Politics.

LICENSING REFORM.

It is stated in Parliamentary Opposition circles that Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, hopes to carry, in the course of the Budget debate, a new scheme to extinguish a number of licences. The fact that none of the licence-holders are to be compensated is regarded as a penalty for the non-acceptance of the Licensing Bill of 1908.

Sir Edward Carson, with the approval of the whole of the Unionists, will move an amendment to provide for compensation upon the discontinuance of business by reason of the increased duties.

The Budget Debate.

GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

The debate on the Budget was continued in the House of Commons to the early hours of this morning. The Ministry escaped defeat in several divisions only by the abstention of the Nationalists, whose attitude hitherto has been more than critical. The majority for the Government in one division was only 49.

Before one division the chief Liberal Whip crossed the floor of the House and conferred with Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists. To this incident Mr. Balfour referred yesterday afternoon, taunting the Nationalists with selling themselves too cheaply.

Many members of the Liberal Party are at present away on holiday, and urgent messages have been despatched to them with the view of securing a better attendance next week.

Australan Immigration.

AN APPEAL THROUGH THE PRESS.

Mr. W. Baillieu, of Melbourne, in a letter to the "Times," appeals to Great Britain to assist Australia in increasing her population.

He remarks that it is true that various selfish, shortsighted interests in Australia are opposed to the introduction of strangers, even though they be Britons, but these are in a minority, Australia as a whole giving a cordial welcome and considerable financial assistance to the British emigrant,

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Our rains seem now to be finishing off. There is a fresh and brisker feeling in the air and instead of the constant mist and drizzle, there have been two or three days of ready bright weather. The rainfall has not been very heavy throughout the whole monsoon, and unlike many of the other hill stations, Simla is less than one inch above the average, but out of the 105 days which have run their course from the 1st of June to the present time, there have been no less than 85, on which some rain has been received, and 20 rainless days in three months and a half is not a large proportion. The monsoon current appears to have emptied itself of much of its moisture before reaching Simla, as we have constantly heard of very heavy rain on the foot-hills below Simla. This has resulted in reducing the permanent way of the Simla-Kalka Railway in the lower part of its course into a very sodden condition, so that there have been some cases of derailment, though happily unattended with any danger to the passengers.

That these heavy rains may be a cause of danger was, however, proved a few ago days when a mountain torrent came down in such force as to carry away two bridges and to wash away some houses on the Kalka-Kasauli road with the result that a Troop Sergeant-Major of the K. D. G.'s who was on the road, and about ten Indians were overwhelmed and drowned.

Taking the monsoon as a whole we have every reason to be thankful, From Cape Comorin to Peshawar almost every part of the country has been well treaded and almost everywhere the standing crops are in good condition. It was hoped that with a good monsoon the trade and commerce of the country would look up and that the railway returns would improve. Prosperity, however, returns but slowly after adversity and it will be some time yet before the effects of the present monsoon will become apparent in these practical shapes.

On Monday the 6th the Commander-in-Chief who, for nearly seven years has controlled the affairs of that complicated machine, the Indian Army, left Simla for good. As it happened, the day was a holiday, and numbers of people who would otherwise have been engaged were at liberty. The result was a great popular demonstration to the departing Chief-Lord Kitchener after saying good-bye to the officers of the Army Headquarters, at Snowdon, his official residence, stepped into the motor which was to convey him down the hill. All along his route, from the Lukkar Bazar past the Ridge and down the Mall to the Tonga Road, both sides of the way were lined by Europeans and Indians, who raised cheer after cheer as the motor very slowly passed through the assembled spectators. It was altogether a fine send-off, and similar recognition of the great work he has done, met His Excellency at every stopping place on his long journey to Tuticorin. At Tuticorin as he left the soil of India, Lord Kitchener sent off farewell message to the Army he has done so much for, and to the various public departments which have in many ways helped him in the accomplishment of his important duties.

On Sunday the 12th his successor, Sir O'Moore Creagh with his Staff motored up the hill and took up official residence in Simla, a fact which was notified to the public by a salute the following morning.

On the night of Monday the 6th, we had a big social function in the shape of a Fancy Dress Ball given by the Hospitable Order of the Knights of the Black Heart. The Knights had taken the greatest trouble and pains with the setting of the Ball and had transformed the somewhat crude and ugly Town Hall into a most charming ball-room. Red and black are the colours of the Order and these colours predominated in the decorations. The guests who numbered between four and five hundred and included Their Excellencies, and Lady Eileen Elliot arrived about ten o'clock and were led up the centre of the ball-room to the Grand Master (Colonel Beatson). There were a great number of striking costumes and the gaily dressed, many coloured throng in the brilliantly lighted red ball-room made a very remarkable scene. The revel was kept up till nearly 4 a.m. and was quite one of the most successful of the many entertainments of the Order.

During the week Simla had a visit from the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir John and Lady Hewett, attended by Captain Pollok, A.-D.-C., stayed at Viceregal Lodge and during his visit Sir John took the opportunity of discussing with the Government of India several matters which are of interest to the United Provinces.

On Friday the 10th there was a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Viceregal Lodge, but the proceedings, which were brief, were not particularly interesting. The Hon. Sundar Singh, Majithia, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Sikh Marriage Bill and the Hon. Mr. W. L. Harvey made a brief speech when introducing the Indian Museum Bill. The next day, Saturday, the 11th, Their Excellencies, attended by Captain Mackenzie, Military Secretary, and Captain Atkinson, A.-D.-C., and accompanied by Colonel Lukis and Colonel Crooke-Lawless left Simla by motor for Kasauli to inspect the Pasteur and the Research Institute. The start was made soon after 8 a.m., and the return journey was not completed until nearly 8 p.m., so that all concerned had a long day. It is hoped that the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto will attract attention, more particularly to the Pasteur Institute, which is in need of funds to erect better accommodation for the poorer class of patients, and that increased subscriptions will result.

On Monday the foot-ball tournament commenced and the Calcutta team won their tie against the 12th Lancers. The possibilities of a funicular railway to Annandale are emphasised every year when this tournament is played off, the crowd on the ground growing larger each season.

On the night of Monday the 13th there was Mr. Lawson's Concert, an entertainment which no lover of good music and singing would have willingly let pass; on Tuesday the 14th there was a dance at Viceregal Lodge when the new Commander-in-Chief made his first public appearance in Simla; on Wednesday some gentlemen who all to modestly describe themselves as "Ineligibles" gave a dance in the covered Court of the United Service Club; on Thursday there is the dress rehearsal of the "Gondoliers"; on Friday the Masonic Fraternity give their annual ball in the Town Hall; and on Saturday the 18th the first public performance of the "Gondoliers" takes place. There is thus, it will be freely admitted a very full week this week, and the visitors including the members of the Railway Conference who are already arriving in Simla as well as those representatives of the local administrations who are to discuss with the representatives of the Imperial Government the knotty questions of the elections and the electorates of the enlarged Legislative Councils will see Simla at its gayest.

PLOTS AGAINST THE AMIR.

Fresh Rumours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

According to the *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent, there are rumours of fresh plotting in Afghanistan, the popular idea being that secret societies still exist which are hostile to Government. After the severe punishment inflicted upon men who were charged with conspiring to poison the Amir some months ago, it scarcely seems probable that any renewal of treasonable practices can now take place. The population of Kabul is always given to exaggeration when political matters are in question, and may, in this instance, have had its imagination excited by the strict measures of enquiry instituted to trace the ramifications of the conspiracy which undoubtedly existed last spring.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

Villages Washed away by Floods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 18.

Nageswar Prasad Sinha, Secretary of the Ghatal Sub-divisional Association, writes that owing to the devastation caused by floods about five or six hundred villages with 25 to 30,000 inhabitants are homeless, destitute and starving, and are taking shelter under the shades of trees and will die if prompt steps are not taken for their relief.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, KARWAR.

THE following address was delivered at the annual gathering of the Students' Brotherhood at Karwar by Mr. K. S. Hungund, B.A., Headmaster, High School. The gathering was under the presidency of Mr. G. Monteath, Collector, Kanara. Mr. Hungund said:—I cannot thank you enough for the honour you have done me in asking me to deliver the annual address this year to the members of the Karwar Students' Brotherhood. Though there could be no question as to the appropriateness of the choice on your part, inasmuch as I happen to fill an important post in a Government educational institution, personally, I have great diffidence and misgivings in my mind as to whether I shall be able to rise equal to the task of essaying to address in a fitting manner a large assembly, consisting not merely of students, but of men of light and leading in the town, men of great education, experience, knowledge, and practical wisdom. The schoolmaster's sphere of work is, in the very nature of things, limited to the training of the ignorant youth placed under his charge, with such narrow resources as he can command, and with such knowledge as he can draw from common-place books. He can hardly be said to be in touch with the world outside the four walls of the school. The ideals that he can present for their acceptance are, therefore, bound to be chimerical, and farthest removed from the matter-of-fact world. No wonder then that students emerging from our public schools and colleges betray an utter ignorance of practical every-day matters, and find themselves embarrassed, and out of their element on their entry into a world full of shoals and sand banks. There is a great disparity in the inspired life of a blissful care-nothing boyhood in the school world, and that of an ardent school-leaving youth making himself the butt of ridicule by his visionary notions, and meeting with rebuffs at every turn. To borrow the phraseology of honest "Jean". He begins the world by "asking for the moon," and pulls a long face on meeting with chagrin and disappointment on every hand, in this work-a-day world of hard facts.

In good old days, when India had the control of the education of her children all in her own hands, even sons of noble royal families had to pass through a short course of practical advice at the hands of able ministers of State, after undergoing a strictly disciplinery training for a sufficiently long period, in institutions specially equipped, and adequately manned and supervised. There is a pretty fine account in Bana's "Kadambari" of the way in which the royal prince Chandrapida was first got educated under rigid conditions of discipline in the various arts and sciences, at the hands of experts in the various subjects, and was then made to submit to a polishing lecture by the wise Minister "Shukanasa," on the waywardness of worldly affairs and the consequent necessity of one's being on one's guard in one's dealings with them. I would that a similar course had been followed in the present instance by requesting some one of the enlightened gentlemen present here well-versed in the ways of the world, and able to reconcile the abstract with the concrete in the light of experience gained through a long career of struggle and victory, defeats and disappointments. But now that the thing is past all remedy I must content myself with laying before you such few thoughts as occur to me, and craving your indulgence for the shortcomings which may creep in.

Friends and Gentlemen, I take as the subject of my to-day's discourse the "Brotherhood" itself. To my mind no other subject can be more suitable to an occasion like this. If, on the anniversary of this institution, you will just look behind and cast your eyes upon the aims and objects, the basic principles on which the Brotherhood took its stand, and then search your own hearts privately to find therein the extent to which those principles have been realised, you will have achieved a great end. For, if, on the one hand, your examination discloses a total blank you will verily hang down your heads through shame, which is, in itself, no small incentive for further trials and efforts in the direction. If, on the other hand, you discover therein distinct marks and impresses—or in most cases faint microscopic indentations as on the plate of a "gramophone," you will have every reason to take heart that, after all the tablets of your minds are not as hard and unimpressionable as blocks of adamant, and that you can hope in the fulness of time to produce results as good, if not better, as any other similar institution in the country. In either case there is a clear advantage which it is not good that you should forego. Anniversaries then have this to be said in their defence that they enable us to pass in review our past deeds, and to take stock of our efforts with a view to draw up a balance sheet of profit and loss for future guidance. At the outset of my address to you, my young friends, you will allow me to put to you certain questions which you may answer in the privacy of your own chambers by conferring with your inmost hearts. From the consolidated report of the Brotherhood for the years 1905 to 1908, I gather that the foremost object of the institution is to bring together students of different schools and other young men in order to place within their easy reach opportunities of wholesome social intercourse. Again, in the new rules lately published, among the aims of the institution, we have one to the effect that the members of the Brotherhood should cultivate and develope an esprit-de-corps and the spirit of practical benevolence. There are, moreover, certain pledges to be taken by the members enjoining upon them the necessity of being always virtuous and good, of endeavouring to uphold an ideal worthy of the membership and of actively promoting the interests of the Brotherhood. I will now ask you to say frankly how many of these objects you have tried to fulfil, and how many of the pledges you have tried to observe. The aims and objects are excellent indeed, and the pledges could not have been more happily conceived. But the value of these to you does not consist in merely placing them on record in printed pamphlets, but in firmly fixing them in your minds and trying to the utmost of your capabilities to put them into practice in your every-day life. I assure you, my young friends, it is no child's play to accomplish these ends in their fullest measure in the short time and limited resources at your command. The ideals are perhaps pitched too high to be within your easy reach. But to the extent to which you will put forth your energies in daily and hourly striving to reach them, to that extent credit is due to you and in that measure also your lives as members are worth living. The poet says:—

"Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high,
So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be;
Sink not in spirit. He who aimeth at the sky,
Shoots higher much than he who means a tree."

But you will also bear in mind that it is quite indispensable on your part to have a clear insight into the aims which are presented for your attainment. You must try to have a good grasp of such questions as—what is social intercourse? when can it be said to be wholesome? what is meant by an esprit-de-corps? and what propriety is there in calling the institution "Students' Brotherhood"? These queries you must essay to solve in the calmness of your thoughts.

Were modern conditions of life similar to those of the olden times when our patriarchal "Rishis" were content with very little, and their wants very few, and when they were enamoured of the secluded life of asceticism, I would never for a moment insist upon your troubling yourselves with such "Brotherhoods." But there is an enormous change in the conditions and environs of life in modern society, which bids fair to grow still more enormous as years roll on. Was there ever such a keen competition for bare subsistence? Such a bitter and rancorous struggle for existence? And such a terrible fight for selfish ends, not only between individuals of a species, but between the different classes and sections of the same species? It is true, they say, civilization is making rapid strides towards material progress and humanistic tendencies are rather more in evidence than before. It may be so for aught we know. If they assign to "civilisation" the meaning of progress in certain arts and sciences in X-rays and wireless telegraphy, of some improvement in the facilities of steam and electric communication, and of aerial flights, and of the easy gratification of some outgrown wants which would have been deemed redundant in bygone times, we should have no reason to quarrel with such an interpretation. But civilization has brought in its train such hideous forms of sin and evil, vice and depravity, wickedness and corruption as to stagger even the absolute monarch of the "Inferno"! What a travesty of the golden days of yore! What a parody of the guileless innocence of the past! The morbid spirit of self-seeking and calculating commercialism is insidiously inflicting more rankling wounds, all with the best of intentions, than open-hearted, righteous hostility In the face of such abnormal conditions of modern times, one would be the merest fool who would refuse to see ahead of him and take a warning from the darkening clouds. The influence of latter-

day civilization has tended more to unhinge social ties than to link them together more strongly. What havoc has it not done? We have broken loose from our old moorings without being able to secure a safe new anchorage! We have begun to decry old institutions as effete and time-worn without finding new substitutes. Our reverence for our elders and superiors is at a considerable discount: We are paying high premium to disrespect, selfishness and hypocricy, instead. We have bid adieu to all social virtues, to earnestness of purpose and sincerity of motives, to candid judgment and honest feelings, to altruism and disinterestedness, and are courting intrigue chicanery and sophistry. How then can we afford to sit with folded arms and bended knees, when these and other cankers are eating up the vitals of our society. Is it not high time yet to put our shoulders to the wheel and lift society from the quagmire of decay and corruption? Let us then lay our heads together and find out a specific having the virtue and efficacy of restoring to society its original strength and soundness. When social purity has reached a low ebb, and character has lost its value in the eyes of the present-day generation, is it not our business to think of fusing and recasting the old metal into a new mould? and of forging new bonds in place of those which are out of use and absolute? If we go on blindly pursuing an aimless life unmindful and negligent of our sacred duties in this behalf, we shall have to blame none but ourselves for wantonly dragging society down into a bottomless pit and digging our own graves. We live in days in which the value of co-operation in improving our social relations can never be over-estimated. Look at the conflicting interests which tend to rupture society into thousands of fragments! Look at the many faced jealousies which threaten, thirstily, to drink the very life-blood out of us! Look at the thousand-headed dragon of feuds and animosities, carpings and bickerings, hungrily seeking to devour us all! Then, say, whether such Brotherhoods and friendly associations are any the least superfluous! The best of our individual efforts are like so many superfluous passes at subtle air—mere flings at shadow. A wholesome social intercourse by which is meant a disinterested denial of self is, therefore, a sovereign remedy for the thousand and one ills which are conspiring to prostrate the body social. A righteous esprit-de-corps which ought to teach us to merge our individual selves into the universal soul of a lowlying, custom ridden society is the cure—all for our various distempers. The rejection of all nostrums having for their hidden and sinister motives the monopoly of all advantages to particular classes ought to be the ruling principle of our lives. Failing these achievments, all our "brotherhoods" and fraternities, clubs and samajas, are mere shams and humbugs! Your salvation as a society formed for a common purpose rests entirely upon the root-principle of the moral support of all its members: and the growth in the number and efficiency of such societies which serve as so many units, working uprightly and peacefully for the generel social good of the country at large will be a certain index of its intellectual, moral and physical regeneration in the near future. But then you have to remember that whatever earnestness you show in your doings, and howsoever whole-hearted you may be in your undertakings, your isolated endeavours can, at best, lead to personal and individual good only. For, the clash of interests which is bound to result from such solitary acts, will kill all inspiration to unite, will take away the impetus of mutual help and sympathy, and will, in the long run, prove the ruin and break-up of society. Your experience in games and sports must have taught you the lesson that the work performed by the several individuals composing a team howsoever hard and hearty it may be, will only help to snatch from you the much-coveted victory, unless the individual workers co-ordinate all their energies and direct them to a common aim. The sun-glass burns the more effectively, the better the rays converge through it to a point. By this I should not be taken to deprecate earnest and conscientious efforts on the part of the several single units which go to make up the composite whole. Far from it. It is these unitary forces alone which conduces to give a resultant in the required direction, provided they are arranged and organised to that end before hand. In this sense then, they are most essential, and from the substratum of organic society. The dignity of such single-handed labour is beautifully sung by Longfellow whose lines from the "Psalm of life" I would beg to quote:—

(i) "Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal.
'Dust thou art, to dust returnest'
Was not spoken of the soul.

(ii) "Not enjoyment, not sorrow
Is our destined end or way,
But to act that each to-morrow
Finds us farther than to-day.

(iii) "In the world's broad field of battle
In the bivouac of life
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

How sage a counsel this! what a mine of precious advice! Could there be a better stimulus to one's dormant powers? Oh! How would I wish that every one among us were to lay the lines to heart in the spirit in which they are written! But no man has any right to enjoy the benefit of all this labour without contributing something to the common welfare. Even from the narrowest and the most selfish point of view, time so spent will not be lost for, says Arnold:—"The love of our neighbour, the impulse towards action, help and beneficence, the desire for stopping human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing the sum of human misery, the noble aspirations to leave the world better and happier than we found it, motives eminently such as are called social, and contribute not only to the happiness of others, but also to our own."

If your single efforts then are capable of achieving such marvels, what is not possible by combined action? What force and animation is there not in the co-operation and strength of our associates? Need I again remind you of your feelings while at sport? what freshness, what vigour, and what impulse you gain, by each member of the party acting on the other and infusing a lively spirit? As the tone of the harmonium depends upon the symphony of the notes that are blended to make it, so the tone of an institution or association will be known by the joint spirit of its members. Being associated together for good and virtuous ends, you are bound severally and collectively to bear yourselves in such a way as to bring great honour to the institution to which you belong. Not being banded together for evil purposes—such as those of thieves, or robbers or highway men, or conspirators against the peace of the State, you have no reason to be afraid of its membership. You may on the contrary feel an honourable pride in it, and take delight in being helpful to one another in every good respect. As an instance of an honorable esprit-de-corps I may point to your combined efforts to-day, which has enabled you to lend such beauty to the occasion and to make your annual gathering a splendid success. The impetus of honourable fellowship, and the stimulus of emulation in the accomplishment of a common good is indeed a great advantage. But it is not merely in the numerical force that such an advantage exists. It is the moral force, the spiritual power awakened within you, at the prospect of serving a good cause that surrounds you with a halo and spreads such a beneficial influence all around the influence of character upon character, and mind upon mind. Each one of you doing his allotted share of work in the firm faith that the work is for his own personal benefit will contribute handsomely to the general welfare. It is wonderful how much each one of us may do to influence his neighbours, for good, by his one character alone. This is true of the smallest as well as of the biggest. You will thus be led to consider to-day the great responsibility which devolves on you all-individually and collectively to help to make the "Brotherhood" better in every respect. Act together by all means. Let no differences be allowed to divide you into camps. There may be many occasions on which you will disagree. But make it a point to accept the unavoidable disagreement with a good grace, leaving no scope for sourness of feelings. If you will thus learn, even from your boyhood, the habit of combining for useful purposes so as to grow stronger by your union, you will not only shed a lustre among your equals and fellow-brethren, but become a guiding light even to your elders. It is hardly possible to estimate the immense influence for good which you may be able to exercise in this way.

I do not wish to dictate to you how you are to combine. This you can settle for yourselves better than I can settle for you. But I say agree at least to the extent of never opposing what is for the honour and good of the institution, be open and candid in all your mutual dealings. Let love and good will be your watchwords. Think what a blow you would strike at the root of union by saying behind people's backs what you would fear to say to their faces. For, a system of jealousies and back-biting is most prejudicial to the interest of any institution, and ought to be discouraged by every possible means. Nothing can be more disastrous in its consequences to the very existence of an institution than the wicked slandering habit which we see rampant among some people. Not that these persons gain anything thereby personally, but it is a principle rooted in the minds of some harebrained boobies which is difficult to eradicate. Try therefore to weed out from your institution such elements as lead to discord and want of harmony. Dr. Johnson once said in one of his flowing sentences. "There are cases where little can be said and much must be done." Let this then be your motto. Nail it fast to the mast of your ship. Your honest and steady efforts at self-improvement, and the development of your institution will never go unrewarded. But beware that spasmodic energies of single moments go for nothing. A momentary superfluity of energy in one direction may produce a reaction in another, and in this way may frustrate your aims. Remember that it is necessary to be always steady as on the cricket field. Learn to value the power of drill and routine in all you do. The novelty of an undertaking may wear out; the monotony of the thing may be tedious to you; but never cease to work with the patience of the ant, and the perseverance of the spider. A course of continuous practice, in nine cases out of ten, cannot but yield the desired fruit. "More are made good by exercise than by nature", said a certain Greek philosopher. We cannot conceive what a great deal of capability for doing good hurks in us. It is elicited as much by a close introspection, a focussed attention and an unflagging zeal on our part, as by a habit of union and communication with others similarly disposed. The most certain means of keeping one's faculties at the highest point of efficiency is to be constantly in meditation and in touch with other minds. The electric circuit of thought and action must be kept constantly closed to work the telegraph of mutual trust and sympathy, and to strike continuous sparks of communal good. Forget not the practical advice of the poet:—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labour and to wait."

My young friends, I think I have said enough to carry conviction home to your minds that a community of interests whether you be members of a Brotherhood, a Mitra Samaj or any other association established for securing, in the long run some benefit to society at large by the joint and concurrent endeavours of its members a community of interests is, I say, the fundamental principle which you must constantly have in view. Now, I wish you to bear in mind that the Students' Brotherhood of which you are members is not the only Brotherhood in which you shall take part to the end of your life. You will be called upon to take part in other Brotherhoods which will claim some share of your attention, as you get on in this world. "Charity begins at home, but does not end there" is too trite a saying. The applicability of this maxim to your case is quite patent. After leaving your homes where you form your first notions of a brotherhood in the family-circle, the Students' brotherhood is only the second step in the ladder. As you rise higher and higher in the scale of life the society, the town, the district, the province, the presidency and the country will, one by one, thrust themselves upon your attention and engross a large portion of your time. As you grow in years, knowledge and experience, you will feel the weight of your responsibility gradually swelling. Troubles and difficulties there will be on your path of progress: you may expect to meet with "lions" lying in ambush ready to pounce upon you at the first opportunity. But you will, I trust, be able to overcome these by your disciplined habit of doing work and by a systematic and persistent push towards the goal.

You will thus see, my young friends, that the task before you is such as to call into requisition the irresistible strength of a Samson, the indefatigable energy of a Hercules, the untiring patience of a Harishchandra, the unbending determination of a Bhishma and the calm and calculating prudence of a Chanakya. But let nothing daunt you. Push on with a firm resolve to win, and success is yours. You are the trustees of posterity, and on your exertions depends the destiny of the nation. For it is a sentence of ancient wisdom that "God hangs the greatest weight upon the smallest wires."

On the title-page of a copy of the old rules of your institution I find a precious quotation from Benjamin Disraeli. I hope you have read it. It tells you that you will be called upon to perform duties, great duties in this world. It reminds you that when inheritence devolves upon you, you are not only to enjoy but to improve. When you have wealth, authority and power, it exhorts you to demonstrate by your acts that you are not deficient in public virtue and public spirit. My good friends, I conjure you solemnly to bear these warnings and exhortations in mind, and to act up to them to the utmost of your power whenever opportunities occur; remembering that not only your own welfare but that of society at large depends very much upon the way in which such juvenile clubs as yours discharge their allotted functions. It will not do for you to trifle with such advice; it will not do for you to shrink when your services for the amelioration of society will be badly wanted. Do not be carried away by the foolish notion that the negligence of a few individuals will not matter much. There are moments when the defection of one or two even might turn the tables. The slightest flaw in your solidarity might give entrance to the thin end of the wedge.

My dear friends, as my discourse has already reached a pretty good length, I should not think of tiring your patience any longer. I would only solicit your patient attention to a few more words before I wind up. I have hitherto spoken to you about the necessity of a concerted action and a persevering industry on your part, for the attainment of the highest goal; and to that end I have exhorted you to bend all your energies and to impress all your faculties in paying your humble and pious devotions to the goddess of "Union." But you may ask me "What is the highest goal to be reached?" My answer is that the highest goal is nothing less than the proud privilege of attaining to the "Citizenship of the Empire," an Empire over which the sun never sets, and an Empire of such magnitude and extent that there is no parallel to it in the whole domain of history—ancient, mediæval or modern. Providence, whose ways are inscrutable, has fortunately placed us under the benevolent tutelage of a great and liberal-minded nation—whose relationship to us (Indo-Aryans) has been established by philology beyond a shadow of doubt. Being thus blood cousins we have every reason to be proud of the connection. It is no less a connection than the "brotherhood of the citizens of a world-wide empire." But we cannot afford to ignore that we are yet in the position of young children in the leading strings of the mother of industry, diligence, and self-reliance, and a day may, by the grace of God dawn upon the horizon of India, when her sons, trained and tutored under the careful guardianship of the foster-mother, may hope to rise in the estimation of the world, and may deserve to stand shoulder to shoulder with their more advanced fellow-citizens of the Empire, in all that concerns its wellfare, and the Royal fulfilment of his happy destiny, by proving themselves worthy of their illustrious and honourable descent. But in order to perform our part as citizens wisely and well, it is needful, in the words of Burke, "carefully to cultivate our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigour and maturity every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature: To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life, into the service and conduct of the "commonwealth," so, to be patriots, and "not to forget we are gentlemen." "We should think rather of performing our duties than of claiming our rights."

Friends and Gentlemen, I have done. In concluding, I would only commend to your earnest attention the advice conveyed in the animating lines of the poet (Thomson):—

"In the service of mankind to be
A guardian God below; still to employ
The mind's brave ardour in heroic aims;
Such as may raise us over the grovelling herd
And make us shine for ever—That is Life."

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—Yesterday evening, Sat Undria treet, Bombay, a meeting of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi was held under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Munshi (of the "Muslim Herald") when Messrs. M. U. Moulvie, S. Ismail, Moulvie J. Haniff and others, speaking on the necessity of English education among Mahomedans, said that owing to bakwardness in learning the language of our Rulers, the Mahomedans were at a disadvantage wherever they went. They were called fanatics, uneducated and so on. The speakers, earnestly requested their audience to send their boys to English schools, Missionary or State, at an early age, and not to listen to those who advocated the teaching of Urdu only which would be of no use to them in after life. Many of the audience requested the president to make arrangements for their boys to be sent to English schools, where only one vernacular was taught as a second language.

MR. H. G. GELL, Police Commissioner of Bombay, now on leave for six months, has obtained further leave for six months.

THE LATE REV. OLYMPIO DE SOUZA.

A Notable Career.

THE late Rev. Olympio Gregorio de Souza was born, on 12th March, 1845, in Bardez, Goa, in the picturesque parish of Assagao which has produced many eminent and learned priests, notably amongst them being Monsignor Rodolpho S. Dalgado, D. D., D. C. L., Domestic Prelate to H. H. Pius X, and a distinguished linguist and Government Professor of Sanskrit in Lisbon; Mgr. F. Cordeiro, Secretary to the Papal Nuncio at the Portuguese Court; and Mgr. Augusto Lisboa, D. D., D. C. L, Secretary to His Eminence the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon.

Fr. Olympio de Souza belonged to a respectable family, commonly known as the Marnecars. His parents were Antonio Rosario de Souza from Marna and Quiteria Martina de Souza. He received his primary education in the parish-school of Assagao. Under his uncle, Jacintho de Souza, who was also a priest, and under Mestre Athayde, he acquired a knowledge of music of which he always remained an enthusiastic votary. His secondary education was completed at Mapuça, the capital of Bardez. He next joined the Royal Seminary of Rachol where he prosecuted his studies in Theology. After completing the theological course, he had to wait for sometime before he could be ordained. In those days, there was strenuous rivalry between the Padroado and the Propaganda Missions in India, and the Roman Curia, under whose egis the Propagandists were working, kept the see of Goa vacant, after the retirement of its Archbishop, Dom Amorim Pessoa. The Portuguese Government repeatedly submitted to Rome the names of its nominees and protested, though in vain, against the see of Goa being left vacant. As a result of this interregnum, the candidates for ordination, after having duly qualified themselves, had to go into voluntary rustication for want of a prelate in Goa to confer Holy Orders upon them. Many of them, after years of weary waiting in hopes of a prelate being appointed, are known to have abandoned the clerical for a secular profession. Fr. de Souza had to wait for six years (1869-75) after qualifying himself for Holy Orders. He was, however, one of those whose temperament does not suffer them to be idle. During this interval, he came over to Bombay and prosecuted studies in English at the St. Xavier's High School. In the meanwhile, at the insistent representations of the Portuguese Government, the Vatican appointed Dom Ayres Ornellas, Archbishop of Goa. On his arrival in India, Fr. de Souza discontinued his studies in Bombay and hastened to Goa, where he took Orders on 15th October 1876. Shortly after his ordination, he was appointed chaplain at the Portuguese Fort of Tiracol. He was then transferred as Acting Vicar to the important parish of St. Bartholomew in Chorao (Ilhas). His aptitude for missionary work was soon perceived by the then Vicar General, Padre Castro Leitao, and the Archbishop of Goa appointed him for missionary service at Sholapur. On 5th March, 1878, he left Goa and in the same month assumed charge of his new appointment. He found the church, then existing at Sholapur, in an old and tumble-down condition, too inadequate for the needs of a Catholic population growing with the expansion of the Railway traffic of the place. Fr. de Souza, therefore, resolved to construct a new Church and to achieve this object, he spared himself no pains. He walked from house to house, appealed to the high and the low, the Christian and the non-Christian. From the Collector of Sholapur (Mr. J. Fairlie Muir) he received a plot of ground free; from the G. I. P. Railway, he obtained concessional rates for the conveyance of the building material; and from the Government of Goa, he secured, through the late Dom Thomas Gomes de Almeida, a contribution of Rs. 1,000. He enlisted the interest of even the late Lord Ripon, who accorded him an interview and made a liberal donation to the church-building. In this manner, he succeeded in collecting sufficient funds with which he constructed the handsome Church of Nossa Senhora de Conceigao, which is an enduring monument of his missionary labours at Sholapur. By a new "Concordat," dated the 23rd June, 1886, between the Portuguese Cortes and the Holy See, a distribution of the Propaganda and the Portuguese jurisdiction in India was effected, in virtue of which, the new Church of Sholapur was ceded to the Mission of the Jesuit Fathers. Before its cession, Fr. de Souza was transferred, in May 1885, to the Church of S. Thiago Maior at Agasaim in the Bassein District, being succeeded at Sholapur by Rev. Joao Francisco de Souza of Socorro. On 12th October 1885, he was appointed Vicar of the Church of St. John the Baptist at Thana, which is remarkable as being built over the ruins of a Hindu temple traces of which are said to be still visible in the wall of its compound. This church is also interesting from the fact that its parishioners are the decendants of the converts made by St. Francis Xavier and by the companions of Frei Antonio do Porto. Fr. de Souza's first care, on assuming charge, was to put the church in a thoroughly trim condition. He had the altars re-gilted, the interior of the building painted, the sacristy re-constructed, and a fine harmonium secured. During the time he was in charge of the Church, it was visited by Lord Reay and Lord Harris, both of whom were struck by the handsome edifice and the improvements effected by this zealous missionary. In 1887, by the Bull, "Humanæ Salutis," the Diocese of Damaun was constituted, Thana being included in it. Fr. de Souza continued in his appointment under his new ecclesiastical superior. In 1889 when the late Bishop of Damaun visited Thana and the Thana Jail, Fr. de Souza brought to his notice that there was no place set apart in the prison for the celebration of Mass for the benefit of Catholic prisoners. The Bishop represented this want to the jail authorities who very promptly assigned a cell for the purpose. An altar was fitted up there by the Bishop and Fr. de Souza, with his assistant Rev. Diogo Xavier de Souza, of Assagao, commenced to hold a service there, from time to time. In 1894, he was appointed to the Church of St. Michael in Upper Mahim—the oldest church in Bombay, said to have been founded in about 1570. Improvements followed here as usual, but Fr. de Souza's incumbency is chiefly noted for the fact that it was mainly through him that the local Government was able to effect an exchange of lands, which were the bequests to the Church by Donna Ignez (widow of Dom Rodrigo de Moncanto) who was the "Senhora da Ilha" (Lady of the Island of Bombay), at the time of its cession to the British Crown, as appears from the convention of Humphrey Cooke which was signed at her "casa grande" (Great House).

On 29th August 1904, Fr de Souza was promoted as Vicar Vara of the Bassein District and Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Graça at Papdi. This was his last appointment. He took charge of it in September of the same year. It may be mentioned, that this Church was built by the Portuguese, in 1565, as a suburban church of Bassein, in the palmy days of its glory. It was rebuilt in 1864 and other renovations were subsequently carried out. Fr. de Souza had the Church paved with marble and mosaic, improved the parochial-house and built an altar in honour of St. Roque. This church is the only one, in the whole of the Bassein District, where the scene, "Christ carrying the Cross," is represented on the 6th Sunday in Lent. To witness it and attend the service of the day, crowds of Christians and non-Christians from all parts of the District, congregate at the Church. For their accommodation, Fr. de Souza laid out an extensive compound, the wall of which is built of massive Shahabad-stone slabs, to select which, he undertook a journey to the place where they are quarried.

Being well advanced in years, he was on the eve of his retirement. He was the only surviving son of the family and as his parents were in affluent circumstances, he had come in possession of a small fortune. He was looking forward to a life of quiet and was to spend his last days in his native-place, when he was suddenly murdered, on 19th August.

Fr. de Souza was one of the missionaries who came to British India in the seventies. He was of a hearty and genial disposition. His unassuming and homely manners made him popular wherever he served. In Sholapur, particularly, he was held in such great esteem both by the European and native population that many of them, when passing through Bombay, used to call on him long after his connection with Sholapur had ceased. He was passionately fond of music and, always tried to foster amongst his parishioners a love for this art. He was an excellent singer and in almost all the important Church-ceremonials in the diocese of Damaun, he used to take a leading part in the choral service. His habits were simple and thrifty and he has left to charitable institutions of his diocese a portion of his inherited fortune. Possessing the spirit and zeal of an earnest missionary, he readily incurred self-sacrifice to advance the wellfare of his parishioners. Wherever he pastored, he introduced improvements. Fr. Olympio de Souza will live in the history of the diocese of Damaun as a Church builder in common with the other priests of his birth-place (Assagao) namely the Rev. Daniel Fernandes who has built the chapel of N. S. das Dores on the Queen's Road near the Marine Lines Station and the late Rev. A. X. Lisboa to whom is due the construction of the parochial house (including the Goan Union School) of the St. Francis Xavier Church at Dabul, Bombay.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

Subjects to be Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The following are attending the Indian Railway Conference Association which opens here to-morrow:—

President.—Major C. R. Hoskyne; delegates.—Messrs. J. Stuart, James Walker, J. A. Kellie, G. C. Godfrey, F. A. Hadow, F. W. Hanson, W. Willcocks, A. N. Thorpe, Colonel C. A. R. Browne, G. Huddleston, Captain H. A. L. Hepper, W. Pendlebury, R. Todd, A. R. Anderson, Thakore Sahib of Morvi, H. P. Burt, W. A. Johnson, G. L. Edwards, and H. J. Thompson.

Other officers attending are Messrs. G. A. Bayley, C. V. Bliss, A. M. Clark, J. A. Murray, C. M. Pearce, J. Caldwell, A. Muirhead, W. Gaye, R. Greenall, L. C. D. Bean and T. I. McCloughin.

The list of subjects on the Agenda include:

(1) Increase of the rate of hire on goods stock working on foreign lines;
(2) report of the Tariff Simplification Committee;
(3) charges for the use of Government Telegraph wires;
(4) concession fares for Military Officers;
(5) training of soldiers for Railway work;
(6) alternation of risk note forms;
(7) rules for claims arbitration;
(8) rules of Loco and Carriage Superintendents Committee.
(9) concessions for goods and animals sent to exhibitions;
(10) revision of Conference regulations;
(11) parcels traffic;
(12) rates and conditions for commercial travellers luggage;
(13) through booking of cattle;
(14) additional pulls for vacuum brake;
(15) standardisation of electric fittings;
(16) traffic statistics.
(17) revision of General Rules for working Railways under construction;
(18) municipal taxation. Also numerous other more technical matters.

Major Hoskyne presides in his capacity of acting Agent Bombay-Baroda Railway vice Major Shelley elected President who is away.

"OOTACAMUND DOOMED."

A Local View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 19.

The *South of Indian Observer*, an Anglo-Indian journal published at Ootacamund, in its recent issue, has a sensational leaderette, entitled "Ootacamund Doomed" in which it points out that the Municipality having failed to carry out its work, the trade is crippled and andlords are in distress. It says: "About a decade ago, if we remember correctly, Government felt anxious in matters of landed property in the station passing into the hands of three Saits and efforts were made to encourage Europeans to build and aquire house property. Had this been the case during the past few years many Europeans who are anxious to build would not be holding aloof; they think with horror to fight their way with the Muncipality step by step from the date they apply for license.

Touching upon Municipal staff it says: "We have repeatedly pointed out that for a year we have been without the services of a European Sanitary Inspector, and for a European station it is a monstrous fact that all executive subordinates are natives. To realize to its extent the disastrous effect all this is having on trade and house-owners, if you walk round the various big trading firms will afford ample proof. Take, for instance, Hajee Fakeer Mahomad Sait. Of his 46 European houses he has had twenty vacant this season." In concluding a vigorous attack on the Civil body it says: "Municipal machinery is altogether out of gear and unsuited to present requirements and unless something is done soon to mend matters, the next season will be nippler to the station and trade."

DEATH OF LAL MOHUN GHOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the well-known Barrister and Bengali political leader and an ex-President of the Indian Congress, died here yesterday.

BRIDGING THE OXUS.

Russian Survey Carried out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 18.

If the stories brought by traders from Bokhara are to be believed, the Russians are once more thinking of bridging the middle Oxus. Two officers with a small escort are said to have been engaged this summer in surveying for a site. Their operations extended as far eastwards as Patakesar, where there is a ferry on the Balkh-Tashkent Road. The idea apparently is to afford greater facilities for trade between Bokhara and Afghan Turkistan.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the Indian Police force in the King's Police Medal, recently announced in the House of Commons as instituted "for the reward of courage and devotion to duty on the part of persons in the constabulary forces and fire-brigades throughout His Majesty's Dominions." The "London Gazette" which has now reached India gives further particulars on the subject. It shows that of the 120 medals to be awarded annually up to fifty are to be allotted to India, the names of those recommended for them to be sent in October, i.e., next month. The medal is to be a silver one bearing on one side the King's head and on the rim the name of the recipient. There are also to be bars for those who distinguish themselves more than once. The definition of those eligible includes all members of the police force or of any properly organised fire-brigade, "within our dominions or territories under our protection or jurisdiction who have performed acts of exceptional courage and skill or have exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty." The qualifications for grant of the medal are as follows:—(a) Conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property or preventing crime or arresting criminals; the risks incurred to be estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned; (b) a specially distinguished record in administrative or detective service; (c) success in organising police forces or fire-brigades or departments, or in maintaining their organisation under special difficulties; (d) special services in dealing with serious or widespread outbreaks of crime or public disorder or of fire; (e) valuable political and secret services; (f) special services to the Royalty and heads of States; (g) prolonged service; but only when distinguished by very exceptional ability and merit.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

First Meeting—Fourth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, SEPTEMBER 18.

There was again a very large attendance on the course this afternoon to witness the racing, and sport was of a tiptop order with close and exciting finishes, but the public, however, came off only second best in their encounter with the ring. The usual card of six events was laid for solution and it was evident that the handicapper had set some knotty problems, for in all the five races wherein the weights were allotted by him, not a favourite came home. The weather was bright and clear though a bit warm and racing started at 3-45 p.m. with the Pony Hurdle race. Wakeful and Tete-a-tete at threes and Cheeky and Little Dolly at fours were the four fancied and the result was a very close finish between Cheeky and Tete a-tete, the verdict being half a head in favour of the former. For the Steeplechase Daroji on form was considered a moral, but Ugly, who won so easily on Wednesday, going out at remunerative odds, beat the favourite and had another comfortable win. Only nine out of the sixteen were saddled for five furlong horse race and Posco was the pick of public fancy with money also for Picturesque and Lord Merv. It was a great race and the result was, Lord Merv, Posco and Picturesque and "head," "head," was the judge's verdict. In the long distance horse race a dozen were out and Oakton was backed with mints of money, while their respective stables had coin on Metal Boy, Sue and Zotique. Again the favourite was only placed second, the Calcutta horse making an easy win of it. In the Arab division, the Dealers' New Plate, seven furlongs, it was said there was nothing to beat Parliament, and Evans safely steered him home, but this result would have been doubtful if Zinfandal had not gone wide and finished under the judge's box. Najmi, Ajeel and Santra at seven to four against, fives and sixes respectively, were the first selection of public fancy, but at the close there was a rush for False Start and his prices dwindled to twos, while a lot of money also went to Santra. It was another magnificent neck and neck race, Santra winning by a neck from No Trumps, while the same distance also separated Middleman from the latter. The honors of the day belong to Young Ferguson who rode three winners, Lord Merv, Sue and Santra and whose finishes were much admired.

The second day, closed meeting, comes off on Wednesday, and the second meeting opens on Saturday.

Details:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE.—1 3/4 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjees' Cheeky, 10st. 13lbs.....R. Hoyt 1
Major G Morris' Tete-a-Tete, 9st 11lbs Northmore 2
Mr Bott's Little Dolly, 7st 9lbs (carried 8st 8lbs) P Morrison 3
Mr T Knowles Jackson's Carmenita, 8st 11lbs L C Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN: Wakeful, 11st; and Nizam, 7st 2lbs carried 8st 12lbs.

BETTING: 3 to 1 against each Wakeful and Tete-a-Tete, 4 to 1 Cheeky and Little Dolly, and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Nizam led out, followed by Carmenita, Little Dolly, Tete-a-Tete, Cheeky and Wakeful, and at the first bend Little Dolly took second place and Wakeful third. At the seven furlongs the leader died away and Carmenita was at the head of the field with Wakeful and Little Dolly next. At the half mile the order was Tete-a-Tete, Wakeful, and Cheeky and Little Dolly level third. Tete-a-Tete jumped the last hurdle slightly in advance of Cheeky, and in a good race home Cheeky secured the verdict by a short head. One and a half lengths between second and third. Time—3mins. 26secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 85-8 on the winner and Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—About 2 miles 1 furlong over steeplechase course.

Mr Nicholson's Ugly, 9st 7lbs .....P Morrison 1
Major G Morris' Daroji, 11st.....Northmore 2
Mr W T Miles' Idle, 10st 4lbs.....Owner 3
Mr M Goculdass' Greenstone, 10st 12lbs...L C Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN: Umuttee, 10st 11lbs (refused); Lamrock, 10st (carried 10st 2lbs) (refused); and Nell Gwynne, 9st 3lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Parliament, 5 to 2 Winchester, 6 to 1 each Jadir, Zinfandal and Lapwiug, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Hundred gave trouble at the post and when let off Jadir led out with Aziz, King Henry, Parliament and Winchester next, while Silvermine was a bad last. At the half mile Winchester took second place and at the bend Zinfandel and Parliament came up to the front, the others falling away, the latter holding a slight lead on the outside. Up the straight Parliament on rails chased the leader and won easily by three-fourths of a length, while Zinfandel, who finished under the judges' box, was separated from Lapwing who came up with his usual late run by a head. Time—1min. 40secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith.

Totalizator paid Rs. 29 on the winner and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 19, Rs. 25 for places.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr J C Galstaun's Sue, 7st 7lbs .....A Ferguson 1
Mr R R S's Oakton, 9st.....J Killorn 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Absentee, 9st 12lbs W Kaeson 3
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 8st 6lbs Southal 4

ALSO RAN:—Hunting Horn, 9st 6lbs; Lady Violet, 9st 5lbs; Lachlan, 9st 3lbs; Sugar Apple, 8st 8lbs; Mother Goose, 8st 6lbs; Chobham, 8st 2lbs; Zotique, 7st 10lbs; and Bobbie, 6st 10lbs carried 7st.

BETTING:—7 to 4 against Oakton, 3 to 1 Metal Boy, 6 to 1 Zotique and Sue and any price the others.

THE RACE:—Bobbie was the earliest out of the gate followed by Zotique, Metal Boy and Oakton and nearing the quarter mile Oakton, Sue and Metal Boy came to the front. Sue won easily by 3 1-2 lengths, three-fourths of a length between the second and third. Time.—1min 43 2-5secs.

Winner trained by T Ferguson.

Totalizator paid Rs. 78 on the winner and Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31 for places.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's Santra, 7st 7lbs .....Ferguson 1
Major Prideaux's No Trumps, 8st 11lbs. L C Hoyt 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Middleman, 6st 12lbs ...P R Brown 3
Mr Abdoola Mistry's Urgent, 8st carried 8st 2lbs Forster 4

ALSO RAN: False Start 8st 13lbs; Ajeel 8st 4lbs; Najmi 8st 1lb; Scarlet 7st 13lbs; Rubdan 7st 8lbs; and Baily 7st 6lbs; carried 7st 8lbs.

BETTING: 7 to 4 against Najmi, 2 to 1 False Start, 4 to 1 Santra, 6 to 1 Ajeel and Middleman and tens the others.

THE RACE:—Ajeel led out, followed by Rubdan, Middleman and Santra, and at the half mile Santra took command with Rubdan, Ajeel and False Start lying next. At the bend Middleman and No Trumps were coming up fast and up the straight in a great race home, Santra won by a neck, a neck being the verdict between No Trumps and Middleman. Time—1 min. 24 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Jaroola bin Talib.

Totalizator paid Rs. 54 on the winner and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 47, and Rs. 25 for places.

1st DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Reefat, Darwin, Babil, Brutus, Hyder II, Dumra, Hyacinth, Thaboo, and Shawcutt.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Mergui, The Bedouin, The Master, Realm, Windy, Sporran, Master Theo, Edgar Stuart, Peru, Soult Line.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Not Yet, Huka, The Bedouin, Vigorous, Singleton, Sporran, Croat and Master Theo.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Mehdi, Muzloom Brutus, Second Thoughts, Tachreet, Dumra, Thaboor, Hyacinth, and Shawcutt.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Prince Charming, Jasous, Real Blood, Dojan, and Sanjakdhar.

THE COLONIAL PLATE.—Miss Clare, Lorraine Naughty Boy and Encourage.

GOLF AT NASIK.

Close of the Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)
NASIK, SEPTEMBER 18.

On Friday afternoon the competition was for allied pairs. There was a very large entry for this most popular event. This is a most difficult event to handicap and considering the difference between the first and last with the exception of one pair was only eleven strokes the handicaps must have been very carefully thought out. Mrs. Leggatt and Mr. Aston came in with the best score 62, 18 and 44. The few unfortunate men who were unable to obtain partners took a keen onlooker's interest in the games.

The following are the results:—

	Total.	H'cap.	Net Score.
Mrs Leggatt and Mr Aston	62	—18	44
Mr and Mrs Pooley	52	— 6	46
Mr and Mrs Thubron	53	— 6	47
Mrs Landon and Mr Nicholson ...	55	— 8	47
Mrs Dodgson and Mr Greaves	55	— 8	47
Mrs Aston and Mr White.....	61	—13	48
Mrs Harrison and Mr Ryan	66	—18	48
Mrs Jackson and Mr Beadell	68	—20	48
Mrs Tenant and Mr Pechey	63	—14	49
Mrs Nicholas and Capt Nicholls...	55	— 5	50
Mrs Ford and Major Ford	62	—12	50
Miss Underhill and Mr Scott	56	— 5	51
Mrs Chrystal and Mr Tennant ...	63	—12	51
Mrs Van Someren and Mrs Harrison	57	— 5	52
Mrs Take and Mr D G Mackenzie.	53	Scr	53
Miss Bean and Capt Take	62	— 8	54
Miss Van Someren and Mr Montgomery	60	— 5	55
Miss Hodgson and Capt Barton...	69	—10	59

This morning, Saturday, the President's Cup's match and a Cup Handicap were played for—Mr. England won the President's Cup with a very good score of 84, one below bogey thus winning the silver medal for the best medal round returned during the week.

Major Ford won the Handicap Cup with a nett 83. The following are the results,—

	Total.	H'cap.	Net Score.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain C. Swanson, sailed on Sunday for Sourabaya, with ballast.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain B. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T. L. Green, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naseri 911 tons, Captain G. Leimere, sailed on Saturday for Busrehetc., with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Pundit, 3,832 tons, Captain W. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Sourabaya, via Karachi, with a cargo of sugar.

THE steamer Argenfels, 3,561 tons, Captain A. Volkmann, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Barry with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer China, 3,668 tons, Captain G. Berguglian, arrived in harbour on Saturda,, from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE R. I. M. S. Lawrence, 902 tons, Commander A. Wilcock, R. I. M., arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushire via Karachi, with Government specie and 9 deck passengers. She brought in tow from Bushire the steamer Edward Ross.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieuts. Steel and Woodward, Messrs. Grant, Schmidt, Lasey and 183 deck.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. China, from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning :—Mr. J. Aicher, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. R. Fischer, Mr. H. Gumthe, and Mr. deZach.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola 510 tons, Captain G N Ramage arrived in harbour on Sunday from Buareh &c with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathblane 2,829 tons Captain J. Smith arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal,

THE Austrian-Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Koerber 3,157 tons Captain J Foresti arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Parsens.....Capt F G Bird.....B Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo,..Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willcck ... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Sept. 18.

Alavi.....2324 Hill.....B & P S N Co
Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Argenfelf .....3561 Volkmann.....
Britannia.....1969 Hulse .....Bo & H S N Co
Bozweda.....3270 Le Brocq.....M M & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
China.....3668 Bergeglean .....A L S N Co
Delhi.....4783 Gordon ...China ...15-9 P & O Co
Glenadon.....3018 Graham . T Morrison & Co
Hydra.....831 Kirseborn...F F Campbell & Co
Linga.....951 Cutbush.....Karachi .....M M & Co
Pandit .....3832 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Nizam.....2941 Turner .....T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton...London ...25-9 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathairly.....2 83 McMahon .....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Springburn.....3436 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 18.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Clan Colquhoun...	3760	Summer	M Gon	22-9	J F & Co
					K Nixon & Co
D & E Chapra.....	3954	Henderson...	Antwerp.....	28-9	M M & Co
F Satara...	3403	...Hugill.....	18-9.....		M M & Co
K Bombay Maru...	3308	Evans ..Kobe..	24-9.	N Y Kaisha	
M Sefala.....	3436	Bobb	Java...	21-9...	M M & Co
N Penrose...	2463	Steer ...	Barrow in Furness.....	21-9	R A Willis
* P Weissenfels.....	2158	Reimirs.....	Hamburg via K'chi	21-9	W & A G & Co
V Strathendrick...	2843	...Stewart...	Baltimore	25-9	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Harmiston...2926 Bain...Genoa ...5-10 T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia...3267 Tait ...L'pool ; 25-9 W & A G & Co
3 Fazilka...2698 Williams...Calcutta..21-9..M M & Co
4 Rydal Hall.. 2139..... Deston ... Manchester ...23-9
6 Ikola.....3402 Cunninghame ... N F...M M & Co
7 Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot ...N F... B & H S N Co
9 Majidi..1857 Newby..Jeddah...23-9 ...B & P S N Co
15 Hindoo.....3156..... Groves .....K'chi ...21-9 J Finlay & Co Ld
16 Badria.....1613...Collinsono.....Jeddah .....24-9 G Jeewajee & Co

H W P D

Satrunji...547...Esmail.....Karachi ..Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D
Puri .....643..... (Repairing).....Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Pundit s	Crebbin	Sourabaya, Aug 14
	Argenfels s	Volkmann ...	Barry Aug 21 ...
	China s	Berguglian ...	Trieste Aug 2 ...
	R I M S Lawrence.	Willcock	Bushire Sept 8
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi Sept 17
19	Koerber s	Foresti	Trieste Sept 3
	Strathblane s	Smith	Calcutta Sept 8
	Kola s	Ramage	Buseh Sept 11
	Devanha	Powell	Shanghai Aug 31

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Salsette s.....	Lewellin	Aden
	Ahmadi s.....	Green	Zanzibar &c
	Naseri s	Leimere	Busreh &c
19	City of Calcutta s..	Miller	Liverpool &c
	Itinda s.....	Swanson	Sourabaya

The steamer China for China &c, began to load on Saturday.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Koerber" Sept. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Abramoff, Miss D	Lang, Mr
Apfelbaum, Mr	Morkovich, Mrs
Alphome, Mr	Rimington, Genl and Mrs
Colonello, Mr	Rawlence, Mr
Chopra, Mrs child and 2 infants	Schelling, Mr
Chopra, Miss	Steffen, Mr
Giorguli, Mr	Sullivan, Mr
George, Mrs	Sen, Mr J B
Hasim, Mr	Spathos, Mr N
Kunik, Revd and Mrs	Subedar, Jandol Khan
Loch, Mr	Temple, Mrs
Lancopoulos, Mr and Mrs	Tavocek, Mr
	Weber, Mr

FROM the statement furnished by the Inspector of Schools, 4th circle, to the President of the Madras Corporation, showing the proportion of pupils of the great classes of population to children of school age in Madras City for 1908-09, is seen only 5 per cent. of Mahomedan boys attend school. Whilst the percentage of Mahomedan girls is higher, namely 6·8 per cent.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 17TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 18TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols,... ...	83 9/16		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4		ex.
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		3/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 15/16		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		un chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		
Silver in New York	51 1/2		
Exchange on London at Paris,...	25·14 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin,...	20·40 1/2		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 5/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		
do. 7-day Market Loans...	5/8		
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/11 5/8		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 25-32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	...	£ 20,000
Gold to Bombay ...	...	£ 60,000
Silver to Hongkong ...	...	£ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	...	Quiet.
Futures ...	...	Steady.
East Indian ...	...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	...	Steady.
Total Sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Imports ...	...	... 2,000 bales
Mid-Americans ...	...	... 6·93+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		9 13-16+1-16

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·66	6·62	6·60	6·60
unchgd.		—01	

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·60	6·59	6·59	6·59	6·59
		—01		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	35,000 Bales,
Do. do. last year ...	...	41,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	3,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	12,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·70—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·51+03 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. do. Dec. 12·61+04 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·47+06
Do. do. Dec. 12·57+06

Closing Tone of spot—Firm,
Cotton Stock in London—8,110 bales.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	220,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain ...	27,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	117,000
Week's Exports to Japan ...	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	324,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	125,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	d. 6 14-32
F. G. Broach	...	d. 6 9-32
Good Broach	...	d. 6 4-32
F.G.F Tinnevelly C. I. F. Liverpool Nominal Sept.-Oct.	...	d. 5 24-32
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London	...	d. 5
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.—London	...	d. 5 4-32
Good Madras Westerns...	...	d. 5 24-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi—39 1-1—Oct.-Nov.—Buyers—London.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Quiet.
Baletto Russa 62½lbs.—36 3-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 1-2 Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 1-2 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 3-4—Sept.-October—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 8s. 7d.—Done.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69 1-2	
Yellow Metal	6d.	
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	£ 4 12	6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 11 0	0
Basic Steel Bars F.O.B. Antewerp Net	£ 5 10	0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [17TH SEPT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 box sovereigns	Rs. 810	Aden ...	O. Heerjee.
1oGd coins ...	6,156		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL from Bombay on 16th September 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	32	37,861
B. B. & C.I. Railway	58	68,965

Bombay, 18th September, 1909.

Banks and Markets closed for Khordad Sal and Ganesh Chaturthi Holidays.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols.....	83 1/2		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2 ex		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 15/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		
Do. in New York	51 1/2		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44 1	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/4		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	7/8	1/4	
Bar Gold (per oz)	77 11 5/8		

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for £125,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots		Quiet, steady.
Futures		Steady.
East Indian		Quiet.
Manchester		Steady.
Total Sales		7,000 bales.*
Imports		...
Mid-Americans		6·66+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		9 13-16 unchgd.

Sales increased yesterday by 7,000 bales.
* 2,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·69	6·65	6·63	6·63	6·62
+03	+03	+03	+02	+02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·62	6·62	6·62	6·51
+03	+03	+03	+02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	45,000 Bales,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	10,000 "
Do. to Continent		12,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·35+15

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·56+05 } Advanced on firm Southern Spot markets and improved demand and on Commission houses buying.
Do. do. Dec. 12·70+09 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 2·16+1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·49+02
Do. do. Dec. 12·61+04
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London :—

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	1,810,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	91,000
" Quantity in Sight	560,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	63,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	63,000 "
"	Actual Exports	7,000 "
"	Week's Imports	11,000 "
"	Stock	722,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 "
"	Sold on Speculation	.....
"	Sold for Exportation	.....
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 "
"	Actual Exports	100 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	6,000 "
Afloat	American	40,000 "
"	Indian	11,000 "

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 1/2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 41 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—47 5-8—Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee —
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	671 bales.	
Wheat	3,525 cwts.	
Linseed	2,152 "	
Rapeseed	1,417 "	
Gingellyseed	1,519 "	
Poppyseed...	433 "	
Groundnuts	332 "	
Castorseed	1,598 "	
Rice	7,960 "	
Myrabollams	43 "	
Cottonseed...	3,324 "	
Mowrasseed...	772 "	
Gram	nil "	
Joowar	57 "	
Maize	nil	

THE GOLD RESERVE.

THE balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st August 1909 in India and in England amounted to £18,635,894, and was held in the following form :—

1. As a book credit, £344.
2. Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1—Rs. 15), £7,786,734.
3. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice, £668,650.
4. British Government 2½ per cent. Consolidated stock, 3 per cent. Local Loan stock, 3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed stock, 2 3-4 per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed stock, 2 3-4 per cent. National War Loan stock, Canada Treasury Bills, British Treasury Bills and New Zealand Treasury Bills and Natal Government Treasury Bills of the nominal values of £4,665,770, £200,000, £1,092,023, £438,780, £867,568, £1,500,000, £1,393,000, £30,000, and £500,000 respectively, £10,180,166. Total £18,635,894.

AMERICAN DOCTORATES.

Enormous Output.

A New York correspondent writes.—American erudition, judging by our output of Doctorates of Philosophy, has increased to such an alarming extent that protests are at last being raised. It is recognised already by travelled Americans that some doctorates secured on this side of the Atlantic do not rank very high in Europe, or, I may add, here either; and that to multiply the number indefinitely tends to degrade academic distinctions to the level, say of the "Merite Agricole." Three hundred and seventy-eight Doctorates of Philosophy have been conferred by American Universities in 1909, being exactly the same number as were granted last year, but more than 100 in excess of the average for the last ten years. In fact, an examination shows that the growth of American erudition, judged by these doctorates, has doubled in a decade. This is the complaint, as voiced in the leading educational papers here, which explain that country clergymen seem to be the "chief offenders." To rural congregations there is an irresistible fascinations, apparently in the mystic letters and, as they Ph.D., are in many cases cheap enough, the unfortunate pastor not infrequently falls a victim to the fashion.

I have spent an agreeable hour to-day in glancing over the titles of the theses for the Doctorate of Philosophy selected by certain aspiring scholars. Some of them are a trifle obscure, and even meaningless to laymen, more particularly that dealing with "the intracellular enzymes of penicillium and aspergillus, with especial reference to those of penicillum camemberti." But degrees conferred for knowledge, of, for example, "American varieties of beans," or "the effect of cold storage on chicken meat," are more typical.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATELL—Sept. 19, Jamsetji Kavasji Patell, Solicitor, eldest son of the late Mr. Kavasji Edalji Patell. Funeral at 2 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Monday) at his place of residence, "Eode Lodge," opposite Jamli Tank, Dadar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZSIMONS.—September 6, at Kirby Square, Rangoon, the wife of Geo. Fitzsimons, of a daughter.
GRAHAM—September 9, at Fraser Road, Rangoon, the wife of C. T. Graham, of a daughter.
HUCHTING—September, 8, at Kibergaan, Kokine, the wife of H. A. Huchting, of a daughter.
JARVIS.—September 10, at Rangoon, the wife of J. W. Jarvis, of a son.
LUTHER—August 27, at Nowara Eliya, Ceylon, the wife of Major A. J. Luther, R. A. M. C., of a son.

DEATH.

BEECHEY.—September 3, at Pegu, Ma Pwa Hla, the beloved wife of Mr. P. Beechey.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.; High water 2 13m., 2·2s.; Low water 7·53m.; 8·10s.
The Kilties' Band at the Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Rovers Tournament, Victoria Technical Institute, vs. R. F. A, Kirkee, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

Maxim : "Hear no ill of a friend nor speak any of an enemy."—B. FRANKLIN.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 21.—Sunrises, 6h. 57m.; Sunsets, 6h. 37m. ; High water, 2·53m., 2·37s.; Low water, 8·24m., 8·46s. Triangular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. the Presidency, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, Municipal "A" Ward Election. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p.m. The Kilties Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Wednesday, September 22.—Sunrises 6h. 28m.; Sun-sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 3-45m., 3·22s ; Low water, 9-10m. ; 9·37s. Triangular Cricket Matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, Parsis vs. the Presidency. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 17 and 18 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Rovers Football Tournament: Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Thursday, September 23.—Sunrise 6h. 28m.; Sunset 6h. 38m.; High water, 4-56m.; 4·28m.; Low water, 10-50, 10-59. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Triangular Cricket Matches : Parsis vs. the Presidency. Bombay Art Society Annual General Meeting in the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott's Chambers, High Court, 5-40 a.m. Y. M. C. A. Concerts. The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5 45 p.m. Sunrise 6h. 28m.; Sunset 6h. 38m.; High water, 4-56m., 4·28m.: Low water, 10-50, 10-59.
Friday, September 24.—The Kilties' Band, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Extraordinary General Meeting, 3, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Cricket Match at Ganeshkhind, Poona, H. E. the Governor's XI vs. J. M. Framjee Patel's XI. Sun rises 6h. 28m. ; Sun sets 6h. 35m. ; High water 6·26m. ; 6·2s. ; Low water 1·25s.

THE NAWAB OF VADASENGRE.—Mr. Perozshah Hormusji Vakil has, writes a correspondent, been appointed companion to the Nawab of Vadasenore, and will assume charge of the office from the 1st proximo.

PROW BURNT IN THE HARBOUR.—Prow No 4,347, loaded with bags of dry copras, anchored opposite Mallet Bunder, was burnt with its cargo The prow belonged to one Runchordas Lukhmidas The damage done to the prow and cargo is estimated at Rs. 12,000. No lives were lost.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Fultala," closed at the General Post Office at 6·30 p.m. yesterday, the 19th instant. Supplemental mail closes at 7·30 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Karachi per extra s.s. "Fakhri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7·20 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

THANKSGIVING CEREMONIES.—In honour of Khoreh-Roj, the last day of the "mookhtad" holidays of the Parsis, which occurred on Saturday, the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society held a public prayer meeting and thanksgiving service in the Banaji Fire-temple in the Fort in the forenoon of that day. The ceremonies were followed by an appropriate discourse delivered by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani.

THE BANDORA FESTIVAL.—After the close of this festival, which had been going on in Bandra for the whole of this week, the employes of Messrs. Treacher, Marcks, Kemp, Phillips, Thompson and Taylor, Leopold and other Companies gave a High Mass in honour of Our Lady of the Mount. Over 200 employes met in Bandra and the mass was followed by the usual entertainment which proved to be very successful.

SUICIDE.—On Friday one Jugmohandas Hemchand, a share-broker, was removed from his house at Modikhana to the G. T. Hospial, suffering from opium poisoning, and died the following day. The deceased was suffering from paralysis and seemed depressed in mind. An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the City Coroner, when a verdict of suicide was recorded.

ACCIDENT AT COLABA.—Pillaji Bayaji, a Hindu boy, aged ten years, was accidentally knocked down by a number of wagons which were being shunted in the Gun Carriage Railway Yard at Colaba on Friday. His head was fractured and he was removed to the Goculdas Hospital where he died. The evidence showed that a warning was given before the shunting commenced. At an inquest held by the Coroner a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE KILTIES.—It is needless to remind our readers that this Scottish Canadian Concert Band of 40 stirling artists are due to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day. This organisation has been twice commanded by His Majesty King Edward VII, once at Balmoral and again at Sandringham. They hold the unique distinction of having played to the largest audience at one performance of 176,000 at the Crystal Palace, London.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.—A very unique and successful entertainment was given last night at his residence, Layala Hall, Mount Mary Hill, by Mr. Tulsidas Keshawdas, the well known merchant and old resident of Bandra. The entertainment, which was largely attended, was given in honour of Shri Ganpati. Mr. Tulsidas who takes a great interest in Indian music, made the entertainment highly attractive by bringing in select musicians whose songs enraptured the audience. The song in honour of Ganpati was received with acclamation and was encored. After partaking of refreshments which were profusely provided, the party broke up rather late in the night with cheers and good wishes to Mr. Tulsidas.

REPORTS from Karachi confirm the view that the export of wheat will probably be resumed on a large scale. There are still ample stocks available in the Punjab.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The rainfall has been general and heavy in Lower Burma, and local and light in Upper Burma. Moderate local rain is reported from Central India and the north of the Central Provinces. Mergui and Tavoy had five inches; Port Blair, two; Moulmein and Toungoo, three; Lashio, two; Pachmathi, one and a half; and Hoshangabad, Saugor and Jhansi, one. The disturbance in the central parts of the country is slowly decreasing in intensity and is not likely to have much further influence on the weather. The pressure changes has been such that the Bay current is concentrating rain in Burma at the expense of the North-East of India. The temperature and humidity are on the whole normal.

The forecast gives the rain as likely to decrease in the central parts of the country and increase in Upper Burmra.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Burma had nearly general rain, but elsewhere the weather been dry, except for a few local showers in the east of the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Port Blair reports four inches : Mergui and Tavoy, three ; Moulmein, two ; Yametin and Mandalay, one and a half ; and Rangoon, Diamond Island, Thayetmyo and Kyaukpyu, one.

The depression which travelled from North-East India to the west of Central India has now disappeared. The disturbance which has been affecting Burma during the last few days is intensifying, and may result in the formation of a storm at the head of the Bay.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Upper Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	81·54	76·86	89·40	62·91
Sunday, 19th Sept.	0·10	0·09	0·08	0·06
Total.....	81·64	76·95	89·48	62·97
Same date last year	68·75	65·61	64·21	47·76

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain lightly clouded at Ambala. The air is damper than usual at Lahore. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.96" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and Jhansi. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Lower Sind and Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in defect in Lower Sind and at Kotah and Ajmer while it is in excess at Jacobabad, minimum is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Centeral India West.—Indore reports 0·72" of rain. The skies are heavily clouded at this station and elsewhere they sre lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal except for a slight defect at Surat. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect in West Central India and at Dessa ; night temperature is normal.

The Centeral Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half ; Hoshangabad records 0·98" Saugor 0·32" and Jubbulpore 0·47". Skies continue heavily clouded nearly everywhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or in defect at most stations. Day temperature is in defect in the rainfall area ; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0·12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Aurangabad, Poona and Hyderabad. The air is drier than usual at Bijapur and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is normal everywhere except for an excess at Ahmednagar ; night temperature is low at Ahmednagar and Poona and high at Hyderabad.

General Remarks,—The depression noticed yesterday has moved to the north-west and lies somewhere near Delhi where pressure deficiency exceeds one-tenth of an inch. It has given rain to the northern half of the Central Provinces and at Jhansi. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces.

Local rain is likely in the northern half of the Central Province.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—TIL.

First forecast of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1909 (relating to the period ending 2nd August, 1909). Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under til in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 18·10 per cent of the total area under til crop in British India.

Sowings of Kharif til started generally about the normal time (latter part of June and beginning of July), but began earlier in a few districts. The monsoon was not established till late, but the preliminary showers which fell in most districts left sufficient moisture in the ground to render sowing operations successful. Germination was good and no resowing was necessary anywhere. The condition and prospects of the crop are at present good. The estimated area (769,100 acres) sown during the year in the Central Provinces is 9 per cent larger than the area (703,586 acres) croped in the preceding year.

In Berar the area placed under til is estimated at 77,358 acres, about 19 per cent less than last year's figure (96,000 acres). But includsng late sowings the area will probably approach the normal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—COTTON.

First forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1909 (relating to the period ending 29th July, 1909). Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 22·00 per cent of the total area under cotton crop in British India.

Though the monsoon was late in becoming established, showers early in June enabled sowings of cotton to be started at the normal date (15th to 25th June) all over the Provinces. Conditions were favourable and germination was successful. A little resowing was necessary in parts of Jubbulpore, Nimar, Chhindwara and Wardha. At present the prospects of the crop are good. The estimated area (1,261,946 acres) under cotton in the Central Provinces is 9 per cent larger than that sown in the preceding year. The increase is considerable in the important cotton-growing districts of Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda.

The area sown in Berar is estimated at 2,409,242 acres against 3,080,907 last year, but allowing for sowings completed after the village reports were sent in, it is possible that the area under cotton will approximate to that of last year.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place shortly in Ceylon, between Mr. A. C. E. Salvin Bowlby, of Polatagama, Yatiyantota, Ceylon, eldest son of Major C. W. Bowlby, late the Connaught Rangers, and Frances, third daughter of Mr. R. R. Leader, M. D., of Westbourne, Millstreet, co. Cork.

An engagement is announced between Major A. G. Crocker, 22nd Cavalry, Indian Army, fifth son of the late Surgeon-General Crocker, Army Medical Deprrtment, and Marguerite Angela, younger daughter of Colonel Vallings, Indian Army, St. Leonards on Sea.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 20.

(Before the Hon. M

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1909.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

COLONEL SCOTT MONCRIEFF, well-known in military cirles in this country, has apparently devoted a considerable amount of time and trouble to the collection of data which enables him effectively to compare the administration of the British Army of to-day and that of fifty years ago. He dates the commencement of reform from the advent of the Prince Consort, and in an article in an "Army Administration, Past and Present," appearing in a current magazine, declares that the Prince alone among English statesmen seems to have seen where our weak point lay, and although his position obliged him to give his opinions with deference, it is most noticeable that not only are his suggestions fraught with value for the actual needs of the moment, but in most cases they have furnished the germ or nucleus from which our administrative reforms have expanded to the present day. All such questions, writes Colonel Moncrieff, as the formation of a general staff, peace manœuvres and camps, transport for material and supplies, proper bearer companies and transport for the sick and wounded, communication service for intelligence, a capable system of commissariat or supply, improvements in artillery and engineers formed not only the subject of the Prince's suggestions, but are still matters on which improvement must be continually sought after. Organisation, such as he found it, was that which prevailed during the Crimean War and which threw everybody into confusion. The Secretary of State for War, and the Colonies was responsible for the general conduct of a campaign, for the selection of officers to hold the more important commands and for all operations bearing out hostilities, yet, so little did warlike operations affect his duties in peace that he had no military officers on his staff, his whole attention being directed to colonial affairs, his staff being selected accordingly. The Secretary at War was the Minister who had control of the Army votes generally. He was responsible for the rates of pay and food of the soldiers, their quartering and so forth, but he had no control over discipline or military appointments, promotion or efficiency, which were in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. Nor was he in any way responsible for the pay, etc., of the artillery and engineers. These corps were under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who also supplied warlike stores. Finally, the Commissariat was not under the War Office at all, but was a civil department under the Treasury.

Order was never evolved out of chaos and the marvel is, we were ever successful in war—unless it was that our enemy's organisation was worse than our own. No war was ever more atrociously managed than that of the Crimea. Still we learnt lessons from our Allies, the French, and their methods were regarded with admiration by the English staff. Later on we learnt lessons from India. Remarkable as it may now seem, during the war in the Punjab it was discovered that the administration of the Army in India was at that time not only under totally different officials from that in England, but in many respects the principles of that administration were not the same. The principles of Indian administration produced better results and it was recognised as most desirable that the Indian system of Commissariat administration should be introduced into the Home service, by having some of the Home officers employed in India to learn the system, and Indian officers of administrative experience were employed at Home "so as to utilise for Home purposes the valuable training and opportunities which they had there obtained." Of the various branches of Army Administration—commissariat, transport, ordnance stores, accounts, works, veterinary and medical departments, the officers of the last two only serve indiscriminately at Home, the Colonies or India. Some of the officers of the Royal Engineers, a corps which is principally represented on the Works Staff, both at Home and in India, are employed under both administrations, but there are numbers of officials connected with works in India who have never served at Home and *vice versa*. Certain officers of the Army Service Corps are now sent to India, to learn the method followed in connection with Commissariat duties. All the officers in the other departments and the rank and file of all departmental troops belong wholly to one administration or the other, and Colonel Moncrieff is at pains to examine the methods and organisation of each, so as to show how the advantages in the one case can be utilized by the other. In most cases superiority is shown to be on our side.

Contrasting the departments, special attention is drawn to works in India and at Home. In this country, according to Colonel Moncrieff, the greatest care is taken before a project is sanctioned, but when once sanction is given the local officer has a fairly free hand in carrying out the work according to his judgment. In England projects are frequently, sometimes inevitably, brought before the Treasury or Parliament with only approximate estimates furnished by local officers, but once they are sanctioned the local officer has very little to say in the matter beyond the superintending the work of a contractor chosen at headquarters. The Indian system may, and often does, cause vexatious delay in beginning work, but it results in very great economy—there being probably no country in the world where the public gets such value for its money as on works in India—and it seldom results in serious waste. The Home authorities, on the other hand, while treating their technical advisers with a greater measure of confidence, so far as plans and estimates are concerned, retain under central control the principal machinery for execution. The English system may perhaps be best in some ways, but, as Colonel Moncrieff urges, it unquestionably means less personal initiative for the officer on the spot, it weakens his self-reliance, and is *pro tanto* less valuable experience. As a result of the Indian system, many engineers who had been occupied in time of peace in building roads, bridges, fortified posts, etc., in our Frontier highlands, attracted round them contractors who knew and trusted the Englishmen, and who in their turn could be trusted to meet any emergency. Then in time of war the same contractors followed the officers into the field, as a matter of course, and the works went on as smoothly in war as in peace. It was thus, to take one instance out of many, that the road, nearly 200 miles long, from Peshawar to Kabul was made through difficult Afghan passes in the winter of 1879-80, a work to which nothing in the Crimea presents any parallel.

WOLFE COMMEMORATION. THIS week, the death of Wolfe, in 1759, is to be commemorated, and along with it, the death of Wolfe's chivalrous antagonist, Montcalm. The deaths of these two rival generals, the victor and the vanquished at Quebec, and the great victory of the English, meant the surrender of not that town alone but of all Canada which passed henceforward into English hands. The great victory of September, 1759, is to be worthily celebrated at Home this week. Some time ago an influential Committee was formed, including such eminent men as Lord Roberts, Lord Strathcona, Professor Bradley who has written an excellent monograph on Wolfe, and others, to collect funds for erecting a statue of the hero in his native town of Westerham in Kent. A banquet is also to be held to commemorate the Battle of Quebec, in which Wolfe lost his life. Wolfe's body was brought from Canada to England and buried at Greenwich beside his father's in the family vault of the parish church. In Westminster Abbey a cenotaph was erected fourteen years after his death. A lofty column to his memory was set up by Lord Temple at his seat at Stowe. There are other smaller memorials at Westerham and the groves of Squerryes close by, where Wolfe passed his early years. On the plains of Abraham, where he fell, there is an obelisk in his honour. But the best tribute, and one which he would have liked the most, is the stately column on the heights of Quebec which Frenchmen and Englishmen have combined to raise in honour of Wolfe and his French rival Montcalm. So there are memorials enough to Wolfe; but if the Committee desires to have still one more and to set up his statue in his native town, which it seems was also formerly thought of but never executed, nobody will object.

This reminds us of the appeal which Lord Curzon made some years ago for a statue of Lord Clive, in spite of the fact that a statue and other memorials also exist of the hero of Plassey. This appeal proved successful and we shall soon have a splendid statue of Clive at Calcutta. So we should also be glad if the Committee succeeds in erecting a statue of Wolfe in his native place which already possesses two memorials of him, a monument in its church and a pillar on its plains proclaiming his proud victory. The career of Wolfe was brief and he lost his life at the very early age of thirty-three. His fame depends on his single victory at Quebec; but that first and last battle of his was more glorious and decisive than a series of great actions by other generals. He has been well-called the "Nelson of the Army," but Nelson, prematurely, as he too fell at 47, had a longer time allowed him to bind laurels round his brow. Wolfe has this only laurel of Quebec, but it is imperishable. Longer life could have hardly added to his glory, though it would have increased his usefulness to his country very much, especially twenty years later, when England had such a dearth of great generals in its struggle with the rebellious Colonies. He died in the supreme moment of victory, happy in the knowledge that the enemy were routed,—a death most to be wished for by a soldier. "There have been far-sounding epics built together on less brain than lies ready here, in this capture of Quebec; which itself, as the decision that America is to be English and not French, is surely an Epoch in World-History." This is the characteristic comment of Carlyle on the work and death of Wolfe which are commemorated this week.

THE PROGRESS OF FINLAND. TO MOST people the Finns are a nation with a grievance, and yet theirs is one of the prosperous of European countries. With a climate that cannot be equalled for growing corn and with an abundant water supply it is indeed blessed. Despite this, however, the Finns are poor individually. In contrast the State is rich, for the public State debt is only five and a half millions and the Municipal indebtedness is small and constantly being reduced. One of the reasons that the future may be regarded as bright is the manner in which the country has been opened up. The State owns practically all the railways, some one hundred and eighty out of three thousand miles, only, being privately owned. and the railway policy is that the lines should be worked as far as possible for the benefit of agriculture rather than as large direct money-earning instruments. As illustrative of this it may be explained that in 1907 there were carried altogether 12 million passengers and 3 1/2 million tons of goods, each passenger travelling an average distance of 27 miles and each ton of goods an average of 76 miles. The total receipts were £1,600,000, and the total operating costs were £1,330,000, leaving £270,000 to cover interest on first cost. This yield is only 1 3/4 per cent on the whole railway system but some sections of it are paying 3·7 per cent. Since 1895 the average rate of increase of annual receipts has been over £62,000 per year, and since 1905 it has been £162,000 per year. This is 10 per cent per year, and means a very bright look-out for future development. The enterprise of the Finnish Government is illustrated by the fact that their State Railway Department has already made full and careful estimates of the cost and the probable profits of electrifying those sections on which the traffic is densest. For this purpose it is proposed to generate power from some of the numerous great waterfalls. Taking only the four more practicable of their large rivers, these contain in their total fall an average flow of water more than 1 1/4 million horse-power, of which perhaps about 25 per cent. is utilisable, or some three hundred thousand horse-power.

The uses to which water generated electricity has been adapted, serve as an excellent object-lesson to other countries, where power is being allowed to run to waste because of lack of initiative in giving up the old methods. At present it is said nearly ninety thousand water horse-power is used in mills of various sorts, and this is being increased at the rate of sixteen thousand horse-power a year as compared with an increase of only ten thousand steam horse-power a year. How rapid has been the rise to prominence of most of the industries is shown by the timber trade and its allied branches. In twenty years the number of people employed in the timber trade has trebled, while the increase in the paper trade is even more remarkable. In 1885 it represented a value of three hundred and sixty thousand pounds and in 1907 the amount was no less than two millions. These two by no means exhaust the possibilities of the country. A trade which is certain to increase is the export of granite which the country possesses of high grade in almost unlimited quantities. The advance of the Finnish people in their standard of material prosperity and comfort is very surely indicated by the food market. The total value of home-produced foodstuffs was £3,670,000 in 1906, and rose to £4,040,000 in 1907. In this latter year the flour mills produced to the value of £560,000, the sugar factories £1,200,000, the breweries £350,000, and the tobacco factories £130,000. It is worthy of note that while Great Britain takes the largest share of Finnish exports it comes very low in the list of suppliers, a state of affairs which need remedying.

THE replies of all Local Administrations regarding the establishment of independent medical practitioners are expected to reach the Government of India before the close of the Simla season.

THE Kashmir Durbar is, the *Pioneer* understands, instituting an enquiry into the damage done to crops by the recent floods, as reports show it has been on a very extensive scale.

As various engineering works connected with the improvement of track, doubling of line, etc., have to be undertaken on the East Indian Railway, there may be temporary slowing down of trains except those carrying through mails.

THE through running of mails and passengers has been re-established on the Jhelum road into Kashmir.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, Chief of the Staff, will attend the Cavalry manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Gurgaon.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 304 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 361. The death-rate was 36·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 56·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox, 1; fevers, 95; bowel complaints, 38; and other causes, 227.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Riff Peace Overtures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE Athens papers announce that the Crown Prince and Prince Nicholas have requested to be placed on the Unattached List, and that Prince Andrew and Prince Christopher have applied for long leave. The following is the semi-official communique on the military coup on Friday night, M. Mavromichalis's acceptance of office, and the new Premier's political programme:—"Now that the situation has become clearer, it becomes plain that the sole object of the military movement was the re-organization of the Army, and the reform and improvement of the administration. The movement was at no time directed against the King or the dynasty, nor had it as its object the diminution of the rights and privileges of the Crown or the violation of the Constitution. The request of the Military Committee than the Crown Prince and the Royal Princes should be relieved of their high commands in the Army was only formulated in Their Highnesses' interests, and with a view to relieve them of grave responsibilities, likely to injure their prestige, and to avert the discord and hatred which personal favouritism and the sympathies of the Princes would inevitably have engendered among the officers serving under them. The movement put M. Mavromichalis in an exceptional position. While condemning the manner in which the officers had sought to impose their demands, he felt he ought to accept office, so that he could negotiate with them with a view to a compromise, and above all things avert a bloody conflict, which would have had disastrous consequences for the country and the dynasty. Moreover, the reforms demanded by the officers with regard to the reorganisation and strengthening of the Army, form part of the political programme which M. Mavromichalis has often advocated in the Chamber and before the electors, and they are, besides, desired by the whole nation.

"It is for this reason that the Premier, in his declarations, has declared his gratification at having contributed to the pacification of the country and having preserved it from anarchy and serious disorders. He believes that the Chamber, which has a Theotokist majority, will give him its support and confidence, and will unanimously agree to the military measures, the radical economies, the reforms, and the purification of the Administration, and the proposal for a loan, which he will submit to it; for the Chamber will understand that these measures are not only demanded by the officers but also respond to the imperious wish of the nation. He has decided to make no concessions from this programme, and to resign of he perceives any hesitation or party intrigues, leaving with those who would overthrow him the responsibility for the events which will ensue."

It cannot be said that among diplomatist here, at all events, the soothing explanations of the pronunciamento, given by the new Prime Minister at Athens, has produced the desired effect. The sole objects of the revolt were it seems, military reorganisation and administrative reform. The means to attain those ends were curiously chosen. But the most amazing passage in the apology is one pleading that it was for Their Highnesses' "own good" that the Princes were requested by the Army to leave the Army. Such excuses unluckily, only deepen the impression here that something very much like anarchy is uppermost in the Government of Greece at the present moment, and the uneasiness of French diplomacy remains unalloyed.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, was interrogated on Wednesday upon the Ministerial crisis. He replied that no change will take place until the Grand Vizier's return, and decline either to confirm or refute the rumour of his own resignation and that of Djavid Bey as the result of Nouradinghian Pasha's refusal to demit office. As a matter of fact, the rumours are not without foundation; the Grand Vizier is in a position of much embarrassment. On the one hand, he has relations with the Committee of Union and Progress, but he holds the view that it would be a huge mistake to deprive himself of the services of a man so well versed in affairs as Nouradinghian Pasha, and rely upon a wholly Young Turk Ministry, the members of which are without administrative experience, is considered increasingly probable that Hilmi Pasha will resign, and a Ministry entirely composed of Young Turks will be formed.

Both official and private despatches coming from Salonika agree that the Young Turk Committee have held several secret sittings there in the last fews days. It is rumoured that the discussions of the Committee concerned the new political programme to be laid before a congress shortly expected to assemble. The debates also concerned the attitude to be assumed in the future respecting the Cretan question. It was resolved to employ every possible means to maintain intact the Sovereignty of Turkey over the island.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

According to trustworthy information received in Belgrade from Macedonia and Old Servia, the situation is very grave. The number of Albanian rebels increases daily, and the whole region between Pristina, Prizrend, and the Montenegrin frontier is in a state of revolt. The movement among the Albanians appears to bear the character of a national rising. They declare themselves to be opposed to any innovations, they demand the complete re-enforcement of the Sheriat or religious laws, and they refuse to entertain the idea of their equality before the law with their Christian neighbours. The latter are panic-stricken, and are anxiously following the measures taken by the Imperial authorities. The troops sent by Djavid (not Fuad) Pasha, head of the military expedition, have penetrated into the mountainous regions to the westward of Ipek, which is inhabited only by Albanians. Near Roogovo the troops encountered great resistance, as the entire population took up arms against them. The losses on both sides are reported to be heavy. Every moment witnesses the arrival from Roogovo at Ipek of fresh batches of wounded soldiers, whose wounds, owing to the great heat and the absence of proper care, are in an awful state, and the cries of the wounded men when being carried through the streets of Ipek are heart-rending. Military circles attribute the rebellion to the notorious bandit Issa Boletinatz, whom the Government has been unable to arrest, notwithstanding many military expeditions which have been sent against him. A general conviction prevails that the Albanians are being instigated by the agents of a certain foreign Power, who supply them with arms and ammunition, and sometimes with money. The Catholic priests are strongly in their favour. The Turkish authorities, however, are doing their best, and every day fresh reinforcements from Salonika and Uskub are sent up to Djavid Pasha, and the trains from Uskub, as well as the roads from Ferizovitch to Ipek, are full of troops and war material. Fighting has occurred near Berane between the Albanians and the Montenegrins, provoked by the everlasting dispute over fields and pastures on the frontier. The general situation in Turkey is considered by the Macedonian Deputies in Parliament to be very unsatisfactory. The dictatorship of Mahmoud Shefket Pasha is very unpopular, but the Government did not answer an interpellation handed in by fifty Deputies, because Shefket Pasha threatens to disperse Parliament. The Deputies declare that the new session of Parliament in November promises to be very exciting, and they predict that every sort of conflict between the Government and the Parliament is in store.

RIFF WAR PEACE OVERTURES.

Certain peace overtures were actually made by the Moorish Embassy in Madrid on behalf of their master, Muley Hafid. It appears that Muley Hafid expressed the opinion that, in view of his success in capturing El Roghi, it would not be difficult for him to use his influence with the seven Kaids who are heads of the Kabyles, with the object of making them desist from their hostility towards Spain. But Muley Hafid found that the principal Chief, Chalpy, was by no means to be influenced, and as this Chief holds sway at present in the Riff country and is replacing the captured Pretender, negotiations with the other Chiefs of the Kabyles would be fruitless. But I am assured that the peace negotiations continue, not between Spain and the Kabyles, but between Muley Hafid and the Kabyles, Muley Hafid acting thus as the intermidiary of Spain. Much hope is expressed as to the result of Muley Hafid's efforts, even though Chalpy continues hostile, because as one diplomat pointed out to me when the Kabyles pay forty pesotas (over 30s.) for a hundred cartridges, which is a very high price, they must be running short of ammunition. Spain said this diplomat ought to be satisfied with with Mar Chica, which measures twenty miles in length and five in width, and which, with time and judicious expenditure, the Spainards can turn into the finest port in the Mediterranean. "Mar Chica," concluded the diplomat, "is worth all the sacrifices of the present campaign." According to reports in circulation here, convoys left Melilla this morning, and the bombardment of Gurugu began from positions at Sidi Musa and Jedel Sidi Ahmet. The position at Zoco el Arba was attacked, but the Moors were repulsed by a severe artillery fire.

CAPTIVE PRETENDER.

The French Government is not best pleased at the cool way in which Muley Hafid is apparently ignoring the protest raised against his diabolical treatment of prisoners. El Roghi is reported to be still in his cage, and fairly comfortable so far, but there is no knowing what new refinements of cruelty Muley Hafid may not be devising for him. At the Cabinet Council held under the Presidency of M. Fallieres at Rambouillet on Tuesday, the Prime Minister introduced the subjects of Muley Hafid's practices and of the need for further strong protests, and renewed representations were decided upon. The Sultan owes some debt of gratitude to France, which, after some support of his predecessor, eventually stood aside, allowed Muley Hafid a free hand in ousting his brother. Presumably this circumstance is among those of which the Sultan will be reminded by El Kaddur, a member of El Mokri's mission, now almost settled in France, who has just left Paris on a flying trip of a fortnight to Morocco and back, for the express purpose of urging the Sultan to spare his captives. A Moor speaking to a Moor may have more influence than European protests. El Kaddur will doubtless acknowledge, as between Moor and Moor, that the fuss made about a few chopped off hands and a little boiling pitch is absurd, but coming from Europe he will be able to draw the Sultan's serious attention to the bad "impression" he is producing outside Morocco, and in particular to the displeasure felt by the French Government. El Kaddur will be back in exactly a fortnight to report upon the result of his humane mission.

GERMAN FIRST DREADNOUGHT.

The first German Dreadnought, the "Westfalen," left the Weser shipyard on Monday fully equipped for sea. She was towed by six tugs while proceeding down the Weser, and as the depth of the water is insufficient for her draught, she was raised about 5ft by means of six pontoons. The Imperial naval manœvres in the vicinity of Arcona will be shortened by a day, owing to the Kaiser having to return to be present at the review of the Guards to-morrow. In the course of last night a sharp attack by a swarm of torpedo-boats was carried out under war conditions on the squadrons of battleships composing the active fleet, while they were under full steam. Prince Henry commanded the fleet aboard the flagship "Deutschland," and the Kaiser remained throughout in the conning tower. His Majesty afterwards returned on board the "Hohenzollern," which anchored off Lobme. This morning he again transhipped to the "Deutschland," and was present during a fight between the Blue Fleet, under the command of Prince Henry, and the Yellow Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral von Holtzendoff, who is mentioned as the future Commander-in-Chief.

It has been decided that instead of occuring this autumn, as was originally intended, one of the squadrons of the active fleet, composed of eight battleships and one despatch boat, will transfer its headquarters to Wilhelmshaven on April 1 next. Two armoured cruisers and three light cruisers will also be stationed there with several flotillas of torpedo-boats and minelayers. The total number of seamen belonging to the fleet then attached to Wilhelmshaven will number about 8,000. The Emperor will be present at the opening of the third entrance to the naval harbour there at the end of September.

GERMAN FINANCES.

The official *Reichsanzeiger* publishes the final figures of the Imperial Budget for the financial year 1908:—The total ordinary receipts as far as they remain to the Empire, fell short of the estimates by 185,115,000 marks. The expenditure was 63,119,000 marks under the estimates, and there is consequently a deficit for the financial year 1908 of 121,996,000 marks. The taxes on cigarettes, sugar, and salt produced increased revenues, while Customs duties produced 121,018,000 marks below the estimates. The brewery legacy and railway ticket taxes also showed smaller yields than estimated.

A LETTER is published from the Bishop of Birmingham to Canon Hensley Henson, notifying the Canon that the Bishop has decided to take no further proceedings in regard to the Canon's action in delivering an address at the Digbeth Congregational Institute, Birmingham, in defiance of the Bishop's formal inhibition.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness prevails among underwriters respecting three sailing ships which are now long overdue. A French four-masted barque which left the Tyne on April 9 for Iquique, has not been heard of since she passed the Needles on April 16. The other overdue vessels are the "Sylfid" which left Adelaide on April 12 for Falmouth and the barque "Solheim," which sailed from Albany on March 29, also for Falmouth. Neither has been spoken since leaving Australia. The fate of the "Warattah" is still unknown, and she is almost taken as lost.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW RECRUIT.

So Lord Rosebery has been speaking against the Budget. That is a stirring piece of news, more piquant than surprising. For it has long been evident that Lord Rosebery was entirely out of sympathy with latter-day Radicalism, and it was inevitable that his Whig soul should be stirred with a deep resentment against a financial policy in which he is bound to see a death-blow to the Liberalism which he has professed, expounded, and commanded. For our part we would not minimise the value of his powerful advocacy. As a front-rank man he can hit the Government and their preposterous Budget some whacking blows. But his support will not greatly help the Unionist cause unless he has also abandoned his once lukewarm adherence to Free Trade. For it is useless to knock the Budget about without producing an alternative policy. To turn the Budget inside out in order to prove the necessity and feasibility of Tariff Reform is a constructive and fighting policy. Merely to protest against the Budget is to fight only in a negative sense.

THE SHOWING UP.

After all the pother the performance has taken place. "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet" has been played publicly on the the Dublin stage, and the papers are fairly full of the event. So far as we can judge from what the critics tell us, the thing is a violently effective and weakly constructed melodrama; it also seems to be a powerful sermon on a text which has long been understood by most people but which may be new in its meaning to Mr. Shaw. One cannot avoid the idea of God, and He is stronger than His creatures. That seems to be the conclusion of the whole matter. To arrive at that conclusion Mr Shaw has put on the stage a Roaring Camp, very much in its habit as it used to live, a foul-mouthed denier of God, and an unctuous sycophant who regards God as a sort of personal Royal Highness. There are here, clearly enough the elements of offence to delicate ears in the dialogue necessary to make such characters carry across the footlights. And, without the actual play before us, we should not care to determine whether the Censor had done well or ill, on grounds of wide public policy, to withhold this powerful plea for the foundations of belief from a public which might misunderstand it. As a stage in Mr. Shaw's mental evolution and a proof of his serious purpose to enforce the truth as it breaks upon him the play is interesting. Whether it is, as a play, worthy of the dramatist one cannot say who has not seen it. It shows up Mr. Shaw in a not unamiable light. In general outline and detail it seems to be touched with that humanity discoverable, for instance, in the old doctor of "The Doctor's Dilemma." Does it also show up Mr. Redford? That is another story. Does it show up the Censorship? It has no bearing whatever on the argument for or against that useful institution.

AIRY NOTHINGS.

Already the man who hates the flying machine and all its works like the Devil and all his is making his voice heard. For one's own part, one must confess to a lively sympathy with this point of view. One is not, insensible to the romance of this swift mastery of the air; one can see the importance and feel the glamour of this addition to man's dominions and is quite unimpressed by the suggestion that there is something impious in these attempts to wrest from Nature the secrets which she so zealously guards. But—but there are many buts. Chief of them, the invasion of all privacy, which may and even must be the result of the complete triumph of aeromotion Already the development of land, the jerry-builder, the increased facilities of travel, have subjugated many of the wilds. Already the splendid isolation of the moorland and the mountain are enjoyed with difficulty. But when our lonely reveries may be disturbed by an aeroplane, when our streets must be protected from empty bottles by a special wire roof, when—oh, the thought of the future is almost unendurable and life seems a distressing affair.

CRISIS IN GREECE.

Loss of prestige abroad, actual or imaginary, has often been the parent of disorder at home. After the defeats of Mukden and Tsushima came the mutiny of the Kniaz Potemkin and the revolt of the Baltic provinces of Russia. Fear of the loss of Macedonia stimulated the Young Turks to action, and the revolution of July 24, 1908, was the result. Fear of what the loss of Crete might entail, compelled the same Young Turks to set their faces like adamant against the ambitions of the islanders. Disappointment at seeing the annexation of the islands recede an indefinite distance into the future is responsible, no doubt, for the military rising at Athens, where some 500 officers made peremptory demands for the reform of the army and navy and were able to eject from power the Minister who treated their demands with contumely, while the offence against discipline has been overlooked. Not content with securing a Minister to their liking, it is reported that the officers threaten to coerce the Chamber into adopting their proposals.

WOMAN AND HER EDUCATION.

Professor Armstrong treated the British Association to a jeremiad on the subject of women's education. Looking, as a good scientist should, to the future of the race, he is appalled by the efforts of women to trespass on men's work and enterprise. We gather from the abbreviated reports which have come from Winnipeg that he would not discourage woman from developing her intellectual faculties in whatever direction they may turn, but he would have her develop them, not for the purpose of gaining personal glory or profit from their exercise, but with a view to handing them on to her sons. This would add still further to woman's task of self-denial. But it must be remembered that Professor Armstrong argues as a scientist, who can appreciate the evil of woman turning away from her peculiar dominion, not as a prejudiced sociologist. Therefore are his remarks the more worthy of attention. Nature, he says, picks out men capable of doing men's work, women capable of doing women's. If we interfere with Nature we punish the race. For Nature is the wise old nurse. Advanced woman is not, but something quite different. Though we are quite willing to grant that this is a highly important subject, we cannot help wondering whether Professor Armstrong does not attach too much importance to the manifestations of woman's unnatural energy. The girls who prefer to study, say, chemistry, in preference to getting married are comparatively few, and those who persevere in their first choice after an offer of marriage are still fewer. A higher level of education in its mother is surely beneficial to the race. But then there is woman's education and man's; and if we have not yet learnt to give a broad and healthy culture to our boys, still less have we learnt how to fit our girls for the life that lies before them.

OUR HOURS OF EASE.

The British Association has been hearing an address from Professor Chapman on the hours of labour and leisure. Professor Chapman realises the importance of leisure, and would have the world realise it more than the world has yet succeeded in doing. But entire appreciation is not possible without a quickened sense of the uses of leisure. It is unpleasantly apparent that many people would be better at work than at leisure, for the reason that they do not know how to occupy a spare hour, and when they are idle Satan finds some mischief for their hands to do. We remember a very old and experienced inspector of police who held that the Saturday half-holiday was a curse to the community. People, he said, had not learnt how to spend it, and for lack of occupation, got first into mischief, then into the hands of the police. He spoke from his experience, and no doubt made too large a deduction from the class which came particularly under his observation—the class which does "get into trouble." Yet there was a good deal of wisdom in his opinion. It was not indeed radically different from that scientifically formed by Professor Chapman. Leisure is one of the best of blessing to the man who knows how to occupy it. Moral: Let us all learn.

YOUNG AND OLD EXPLORERS.

Another address, by Colonel Sir Duncan Johnston dwelt on the great additions made to geographical knowledge by Dr. Sven Hedin, Dr. Stein, and Lieutenant Shackleton. He questioned whether any year had seen such an advance. To this we must demur. The year 1858, in which Burton came upon Lake Tanganyika, and Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza, must certainly be accounted a greater epoch. These lakes will some day be the centres of thriving civilisations, we cannot doubt. But the icy regions investigated by Shackleton and Hedin, with far more courage and endurance, we must allow, than were ever called forth in Central Africa, must ever remain mere names. What made the year 1858 still more remarkable was that Livingstone was plodding through unknown regions around the basin of the Zambesi, and shortly after another year had dawned was able to announce the discovery of Lake Nyassa. No great as have been the achievements of recent explorers, let us not forget to "praise famous men and our fathers who begat us."

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EARLIEST RECORDED ECLIPSE.

In a lecture on Chinese Astronomy which has been published in the "Journal of the British Astronomical Association," Mr. E. Knobel calls attention to an early eclipse hitherto unnoticed by astronomers. It is recorded in a Chinese work entitled "The She King." This eclipse occurred on August 29, 775 B.C. The date has been verified by astronomical calculation, and it is the earliest recorded eclipse which has been thus authenticated.

COMPARATIVE GEOLOGICAL TIME.

A note in "Knowledge" calls attention to an estimate of comparative geological time made by Dr. H. Schmidt, of Jena. Assuming that the whole, of geological time is comprised in 100 million years, then it is estimated that 52 millions, or rather more than half, would be required for pre-Cambrian times. The rocks comprised in this archeozoic period are mostly unfossiliferous, but this is attributed by some to the imperfection of the record rather than to absence of life during the making of the rocks. For the laying down of the Paleozoic strata (Cambrian to Permian) rather more than a third (34 million years) would be required. For the Tertiary and recent rocks only three million years are allowed.

STARS IN MICA.

Certain minerals exhibit the curious optical property known as asterism. That is to say, they show a star-shaped figure when light is reflected from them, or transmitted through them. This is seen, for example, in the star stone, a sort of sapphire and in the star ruby. A note in "Knowledge" describes and figures the asterism of mica. The photograph of a lamp flame taken through a plate of mica shows a beautiful six-rayed star, with six fainter radiations between. Outwardly star mica resembles the ordinary form, and shows the same phenomena under polarised light. When examined under the microscope, however, the star mica is found to contain fine needles of another mineral, and these are regularly arranged at angles of 120 degrees. To these needles the star seen by transmitted light is due. Star mica has been found in the State of New York, and at Burgess Hill, Ontario,

ELECTRICAL THEORY OF MATTER.

The most interesting part of Sir J. J. Thomson's address to the British Association perhaps, is that which relates to the new conception of matter necessitated by recent discoveries. The great advantage of the electrical method of studying the properties of matter is that an electrified particle is easily identified, while an uncharged one is most elusive. Thus it is pointed out that the number of molecules in the smallest quantity of the element neon which can be identified by the spectroscope is about 7,000 times the population of the earth. On the other hand, Rutherford has shown that a single alpha-particle from radium, that is a single charged atom of helium, can be detected by electrical methods. The smallest quantity of helium which could be detected otherwise would contain a million million atoms.

SIZE OF ELECTRONS.

The atom is made up of electrons, and it has been found possible to make some estimate of the size of these parts of the "indivisible." Negative electricity is atomic in its structure, being made up of electrons, or "corpuscles," as Sir J. J. Thomson prefers to call them. The mass of this electrical unit is only one-seventeen hundredth part of the atom of hydrogen. It perhaps conveys a clear idea to say that "the volume of a corpuscle bears to that of the atom about the same relation as that of a speck of dust to the volume of this room."

THE POSITIVE ATOM OF ELECTRICITY.

If it may be supposed that negative electricity is atomic in its structure, is it not to be expected that positive electricity is so also? The lack of evidence that this is so has hitherto been a difficulty in the electrical theory of matter. Now, however, Sir J. J. Thomson thinks there is evidence of the atomic nature of positive electricity. The positive particles, known as "canalstrahlen," discovered by Dr. Goldstein, are found to be the same from whatever rarified gas they are derived. From this it is assumed that the atoms of the different elements contain definite units of positive as well as of negative electricity.

GROWING ATOMS OF ELECTRICITY.

But the evidence seems to show that the order of magnitude of the positive unit is vastly greater than that of the negative. The only positive units yet discovered are as large as atoms of hydrogen. And the energy stored up in the negative corpuscles is far greater than that in the positive. And this gives rise to an interesting suggestion made by Sir J. J. Thomson in the course of his address. The positive particles may have been originally as small and as richly endowed with energy, as the others. In the course of ages they may have expanded to their present size, with a consequent loss of energy. There may, however, still be some of the smaller ones lingering in the radioactive substances, and it is perhaps by the explosion of these that the energy of radiation is produced.

ENORMOUS ENERGY IN MATTER.

The energy stored up in ordinary matter on the electron theory is enormous. Assuming that each atom of hydrogen contained only one corpuscle—and the probable number in several hundred—then one grain of it would contain as much energy as that produced by burning five tons of coal. And all ordinary matter contains this vast store of energy kept fast bound by the corpuscles. If any appreciable fraction of this were at any time to escape, it is pointed out that the earth would explode and become a gaseous nebula.

TELEGRAPHING PHOTOGRAPHS.

The telegraphing of half-tone photographs is making considerable progress in England, and the experiments which Mr Thorne Baker has been carrying out have resulted in a system which allows a picture of almost whole-plate size to be sent over a considerable distance in about ten minutes. The results obtained are not yet so good as the original, and the system of sending is so delicate that it can easily be upset by bad weather or electrical disturbance. but already the results achieved have a distinct commercial value, and in the near future it may be possible to telegraph a picture of an event from one end of the kingdom to the other as it is now to describe it in conversation over the telephone.

YOUNG CHAMELEONS.

Some baby chameleons are among the new inmates of the Zoological Society's Reptile House. Although they were not born in the Gardens, it is interesting to note that they belong to the South African dwarf species (Chameleon pumilus) which bred in the menagerie about twenty years ago. This is one of the few chameleons that are born alive, the young of most of the species being produced from eggs. In the tiny creatures, not more an inch in length, all the characters of the adult are present: the prehensile tail, the rolling eyes, and the long, extensile tongue. It is to their power of making themselves inconspicuous by changing their colour according to their environment, that the chameleons, in common with some of the lizards of the new world, owe their preservation. For they are quite defenceless, and except towards their insect prey, perfectly harmless. In captivity the chameleon is extremely deliberate in all its movements. It has the extraordinary power of moving its eyes independently, so that it can look at two objects, wide apart, at the same time. Rolling its eyes in search of prey the chameleon has a distinctly comical expression.

A DAINTY.

Meal worms form the chief dainty in the "Zoo" bill of fare, and are greedily devoured by birds, beats, and reptiles. On spotting the delicacy the chameleon keeps it steadily under observation, then, whipping out its tongue with unerring aim, it seizes the wriggling victim, which disappears in an instant. Flies are captured in the same way, being caught by the sticky substance at the tip of the tongue. The chameleon spends most of its times in tress; its feet are so formed as to be prefect grasping organs, and in its progress among the branches it brings its prehensile tail into use. This organ, by the way, is not brittle like the tails of some lizards, which have the power of renewing them. The chameleon has only one tail to last its lifetime, so keeps it carefully coiled when it is not in use.

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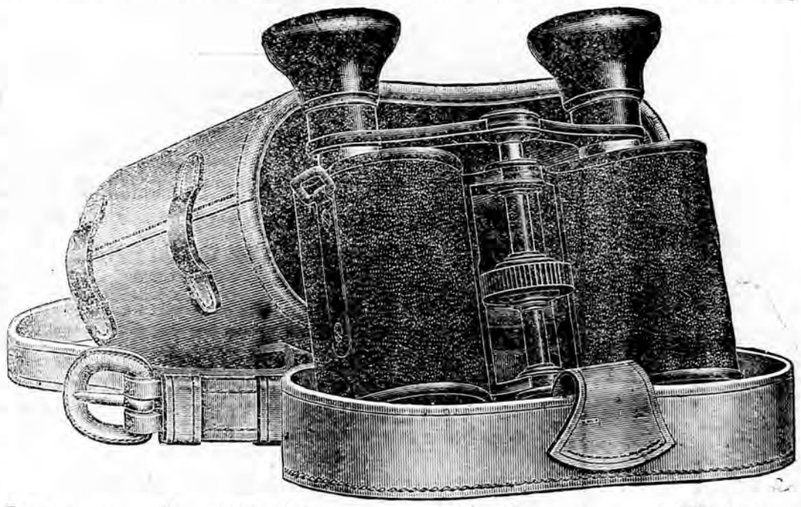

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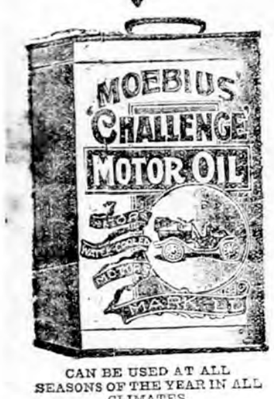

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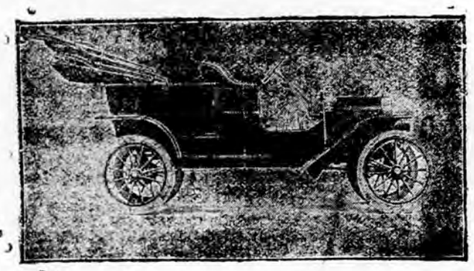

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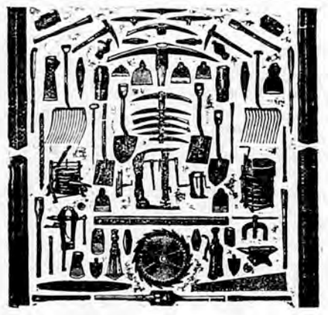

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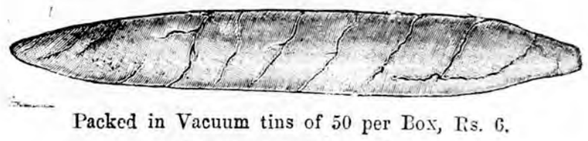

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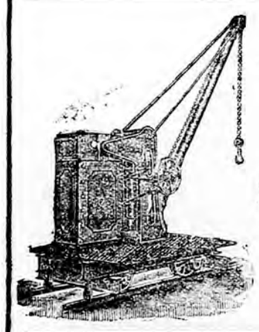

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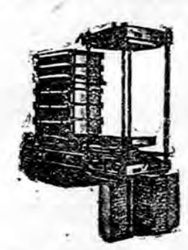

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